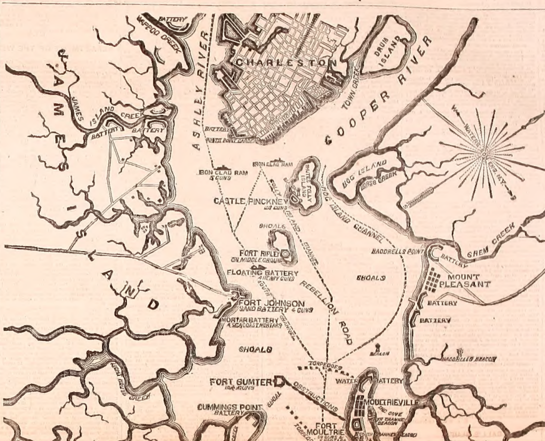
THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9705. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE THREE CENTS

THE FIGHT AT CHARLESTON.

Opening Fire at the Rebel Stronghold on Tuesday, April 7, 1863---Position of the Rebel Batteries.



See Third Page for the Rebel Accounts of the Beginning of the Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

The Powers of the Invader and the Invaded.

Graphic History of the Whole Enterprise.

Resources and Patriotism of the Mexican People.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION, &c., &c., &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

In compliance with your desire, I send you for publication a few pages from my "Diary of a Traveller," in reference to the affairs of Mexico. Although written in haste, they give a faithful idea of the situation of that republic, now struggling against a powerful armed invasion, and, what is still worse, against the distracting elements in its own bosom. The statements, many of them unconnected and distinct, which appear in this narrative, will show, notwithstanding, that side of truth which never appears in official documents, and which the foreign public for the most part are entirely ignorant of, although it is far the most important, as standing at the foundation of the great questions in which nations take a part. For this reason I prefer to extract from my note-book of travels the scenes and incidents which, speaking with the vigor of facts themselves, will spare me the necessity of long dissertations, while they attract the earnest attention of the popular masses. If in this narrative you should find anything which appears more in form like a romance than a chronicle, you must not for that reason doubt the truth therein contained. There is not one single word which is not strictly true, and which cannot be proved by a great number of witnesses.

No one knows better than yourself the grave interest which the Franco-Mexican question has for the people of the United States. I trust, therefore, that your great influence in this respect will aid in excusing the want of literary merit in these lines. I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c., * * *

MY ARAB STEED.

Fortunately there were few passengers on the steamer which brought us from Aspinwall to New York; and, as among the children of South America we take an open countenance as a good letter of introduction, and quickly fraternize, I soon found myself in company with a new friend, engaged in a perfectly frank and cordial conversation, without any ceremony at all.

"You, say, then that you are going to Vera Cruz to remain there?" was a question asked me by J. de Z.

"At least while the war with the French continues," was my reply.

"And are you not afraid of the yellow fever?"

"I have had it already, and it does not attack a person more than once. Besides, I am going there on a commission for my government, and I have to discharge a duty in the service of my country."

"I wish you every success, and I assure you that I would accompany you with great pleasure if it were in my power to do so. The war in Mexico is of great interest to all America, but more especially so to those republics which possess much gold and little strength. After Mexico Peru's turn will come, and so on with all the other republics of the South. Don't you think so too?"

"Probably, [illegible] quered now. But I have some hopes that this will not be the case."

"Do you think that the United States will interfere in favor of Mexico?"

"I cannot expect it for the present, although I believe it is inevitable that they must do so at some future time."

"Provided it be not too late. Sometimes I fear that France will force from Mexico one-half of its territory before the civil war of the United States of North America is brought to a close. In such a case the evil would have no remedy, because there would have been already a formal cession, with all the necessary formality of law, to make the prize secure."

"Under any circumstances it seems evident to me that the French invasion is but the preliminary of great events, and from the bottom of my heart I am glad that I am about to witness them."

"I envy you your good fortune. If the Mexicans maintain their ground and conquer, they will have re-established their country and caused in all our republics a new birth of national pride, which has been gradually disappearing through the effects of civil war. To witness a victory over the French would be worth to any of us ten years of our lives."

"As you are so enthusiastic you ought to go to Mexico."

"I would do so without hesitating a moment; but I believe I have already said I cannot do so at present."

"I am very sorry. A friend like you would be a very agreeable companion to me, and perhaps we could make ourselves useful to each other."

"Perhaps the mission which you have from your government requires the services of another person."

"It is probable. At least I have been authorized to employ one or two persons in certain cases and for particular objects. Perhaps it would suit you to become one of them."

"Certainly."

"Do you acquiesce without ever knowing the person with whom you are conversing? It is strange."

"It may seem so to you; but I am flying from my country because of the persecutions of civil war. I was an officer of the army"——

"A better reason still that we should sympathize with each other. I also have been an officer in my country."

"And I happened to be among those who were defeated."

"Have you been exiled?"

"Very much like it; for between persecution on one side and poverty in a foreign county, I am for the latter."

"Where do you expect to establish yourself?"

"I do not know myself. If I could find employment in New York I would remain there until affairs should change in my own country."

"It is very difficult to find employment in that city without waiting a very long time. Have you any acquaintances there?"

"I have never been in the United States; but I have a good many letters of recommendation."

"Those are just as good as if you had nothing. In that city they only employ a man when they require him, and there is an overabundance of men for every kind of employment. There are some thousands of young men in New York in the same position as yourself, and with all their recommendations and merit they do not know what to do. I suppose you speak English?"

"A very few words."

"In such a case you would not find employment in a year; perhaps not in two."

"Are you certain about this?"

"Perfectly so."

"Well, as I do not feel very much inclined to perish of hunger, I would, under these circumstances, prefer to go with you on your voyage to Mexico. But I am afraid that I may not be the sort of man you require."

"I am inclined to believe differently. When two men have to be indispensable to each other, circumstances generally teach them to agree. Besides, I have this experience, that, whenever I have required for an important purpose a man or means, Providence has generally thrown them in my way. Let us see. Do you speak French?"

"Just the same as our own language."

"Well, you are a South American, an officer of the army—that is to say, accustomed to fatigue and danger; you speak French well, and desire to open the way to a future for yourself. This is all that I could desire. We will go to Mexico, and you shall not have to trouble yourself about any expenses. Do you agree?"

"With all my heart. But what if your government should disapprove of your action?"

"Then I will get you into the Mexican army. You would not dislike the epaulets of a commander, would you?"

"The place of commander? Impossible!"

"And return with a couple of decorations on your breast?"

"Won from the French! This, of course. There cannot be glory dreamt of greater than a medal obtained in the defence of the liberty and independence of a nation. For such a cause I would willingly die."

"I hope you will not be killed, however, and after the war we will together make a tour through the United States."

"Come what will, then, from this moment I am with you to go to any part of Mexico you please."

"Then, on the strength of this agreement, give me your hand, my commander. I am sure we will be a pair of fast friends. We will live and travel together, and your principal business will be to accompany me in my travels, or to act as a messenger in case I am detained at any particular place."

"Don't be afraid. We South Americans are born horsemen, and military men more especially so."

"It will be necessary to go to the capital of Mexico and return to the coast very often. We will have to pass through military encampments, and sometimes be compelled to go through the fire of French and Mexicans."

"In that case all that is needed is a mettlesome horse, fleet and strong."

"Do you forget that there are two of us?"

"That is true. Two horses, then, fleet as deers, proud and fiery, like those we use in our wars."

"I am much afraid that we shall not be able to get them at Vera Cruz. The Mexicans must have carried off all their horses into the interior when they left, and the only good horses now to be found in that city are doubtless those which some of the French officers have brought with them from Algeria."

"Arabian horses!"

"Exactly."

"Then we must get two under any circumstances."

"There are but few of them in the country, and it is quite certain that there are none for sale."

"No matter; we shall have the two horses—both Arabians."

"Are you going to take the place by assault, and annihilate the garrison of Vera Cruz? I promise you that if you succeed in this you shall not only be a commander, but General-in-Chief of the Mexican armies."

"Joke as much as you please; but I have a plan, and you will see if it does not succeed."

"Let's have the plan."

"This is my secret, and I will keep it securely, in revenge for your jokes."

"That is almost authorizing me to doubt——"

"Nothing of the kind. I am indebted to you for a protection as unexpected as it is kind, and I owe you a debt of gratitude as a gentleman. You may rely upon the sincerity with which I speak, and you may count on the possession of your Arab steed."

And this is the way in which, during my journey across the Isthmus of Panama to New York, I gained a faithful friend, an able and intrepid agent, and the right of property in a magnificent Arab colt, a real and beautiful child of the desert.

FROM NEW YORK TO VERA CRUZ.

I did not wish to remain in New York longer than was absolutely necessary; but unforeseen difficulties threatened to prolong my stay, and I resolved to leave J. de Z. to transact my business, and left New York on board of the steamer Matanzas. On the passage I was glad to meet with General George F. Shepley, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana, who was going to assume the command of his department.

The opinion of the General on the French expedition to Mexico coincided exactly with mine. The Mexicans have no fleet of war vessels, nor any fortified ports which could require the presence of a formidable naval force. The concentration of so many ships of the line and iron-clad frigates, calculated to transport thirty thousand soldiers to Vera Cruz, could, therefore, be with no other view than to prepare the way for future naval movements with regard to the United States, or, at least, to throw into the balance of the Northern civil war the moral prestige of the power of France, backed by the show of two thousand guns in the waters of the Gulf. The republic of Mexico being converted into the headquarters of a French army, and a large fleet being assembled to aid that army, the seceding States could claim and obtain, at an opportune moment, the recognition of their independence by France, supported, as such action would necessarily be, by powerful land and sea forces, and the preponderance of the great republic of the North would consequently be overthrown for a long time.

The war with Mexico may therefore be in reality a preparatory operation to direct intervention, which would be sufficiently repaid by a treaty in which the new cabinet might consent that France should take possession of Sonora, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, or any part of the territory of Mexico. Such a compensation would doubtless be of more importance to the Emperor Napoleon than the acquisition of Savoy and Nice or the distant provinces of Cochin China.

The General evinced some anxiety to ascertain the movements of the French squadron, and I promised to advise him, through the Consul of the United States in Havana, concerning any operations of this kind which could interest his government.

The steamship line from New Orleans to Vera Cruz had been suspended for some time, and for some months no vessels had sailed for Mexican ports; but I have already said that whenever I stand in need of any means whatever for any interest [illegible] Providence always [illegible] it in my way. Two days after my arrival in this city I took passage on board the schooner Wave for Minatitlan.

Two young Frenchmen made advances towards me during the voyage. They said they were emigrating from New Orleans for fear of the conscription. They were in want of everything—one of them especially. When we arrived in sight of Minatitlan they offered to carry my baggage and to render me all kinds of little services; but, in recompense, I could not do more than provide them with food in the house in which I stayed myself (as there was no room there for them), with the addition of one or two pieces of clothing.

Being well acquainted with the character of the Spanish Americans, I advised them to seek out some family in the town and to ask their hospitality for a few nights, until they could find employment, or I could find myself in a position to be of more service to them.

They were timorous and hesitating. Their position as Frenchmen on Mexican soil, at a period when an invasion of thirty thousand of their countrymen was daily expected, and the indignation which they justly supposed existed among the people, were certainly very serious reasons for their doubts and fears. Nevertheless, I insisted, and they both went out in search of an asylum. Not long after one of them returned.

"What success have you met?" I asked.

"I have found a lodging."

"Where?"

"In the little house next door."

"Do they charge anything?"

"No, nothing. My companion and myself can stay there one week, but no longer, because there is no more than one room in the house. The whole family sleep there, but they have given us a part of it. They say that the climate is bad, and that too many persons cannot congregate without risk."

"Have you informed your friend?"

"We separated on leaving here, to seek each one for himself, and I have not seen him since."

A few minutes afterwards the other young man came in.

"Well. Have you succeeded?"

"I had only to go to one house, where I was immediately admitted."

"And how much do they charge?"

"Nothing. The people of the house say that one of their brothers is absent in the field, and that he will not return for a few days; so, in the meantime, they have given me his bed."

"That is to say," I asked him, "that, without knowing you any further than that you were a Frenchman, the first houses in the town where you have appealed for hospitality have opened their doors to you, while the inhabitants have, without any interest whatever, hastened to succor you as if you were their fellow countrymen, their friends or their brethren?"

"It is really very generous in these families."

"I suppose they are poor?"

"Poor enough."

"And each of you had only to call at the first house—the very first one you met with?"

"Precisely so."

And I thought within myself, "How fortunate would it be if the French people could behold such a sight. Here is truth falsifying by noble and generous actions the misrepresentations of diplomacy and the calumnies of the European press."

I do not remember the names of the young Frenchmen; but they can be found in the list of passengers of the schooner Wave, of [illegible], in her voyage from New Orleans to Minatitlan, published in the papers of that city on the 2d of August, 1862.

Notwithstanding its limited population and that there were not a few foreigners in the town, Minatitlan, at the time of my arrival, had a garrison under arms, composed of a part of the National Guard. They went through their military exercises every day, morning and evening, and were tolerably well skilled in the use of arms. They numbered altogether some three hundred infantry, nearly all of them poorly clad, and with few exceptions all were without uniforms. Their arms, although clean and still serviceable, were so ancient that it would seem incredible to many persons; but I have myself examined a dozen or more of their muskets, nearly all of different construction, and found that the dates engraved on them varied from 1817 to 1829.

What extreme efforts have not the government of this republic been compelled to make in defence of its independence when it has been forced to disinter the weapons of nearly half a century ago to arm the simplest, weakest and most remote portion of her people. I could not observe this circumstance without emotion, and I involuntarily felt as much respect for that government as sympathy for these humble sons of the people thus rudely converted into soldiers, in a war against the most formidable of military Powers. I took all possible care to observe the expression of these conscripts, but I could not discover anything beyond the naturally tranquil air of men discharging the regular routine of every day life. After their drill was over some were sent off to guard certain points, while others returned to their houses, carrying their arms with them.

The military commander—an intelligent and well educated young man—gave me some interesting information. His district, which besides comprised some other small towns in the neighborhood, had already sent off over four hundred men to the army of the East; one hundred and seventy cavalry were encamped on the other side of the forest which surrounds Minatitlan, awaiting marching orders, and he himself was about to leave on the following day to superintend the departure of a contingent of sixty men from a small town, which it appeared had delayed its march too long. It results, therefore, that from a population of from four to five thousand persons six hundred men had already gone into the army, and it was hoped to increase the number to one thousand.

For nine or ten months the leaders and other officers had received no pay. The soldiers received nothing at all, except when in quarters or when they left their own towns, and when each private receives twelve cents a day, with a more than frugal supply of food, while their small pay is frequently withheld for very long periods at a time. All this, however, does not seem to affect the activity and constancy with which the military organization of these districts progresses.

On the return of the young military commander I learnt that nearly all the members of the small contingent of sixty men had found it impossible to march, in consequence of the endemic fevers of that season. Minatitlan is perhaps the worst climate on that coast. Thick forests surround it, swamps which inundate and convert into sloughs its magnificent river, and it may be said that its atmosphere is composed of fifty per cent of oxygen and azote and fifty per cent of mosquitoes and all kinds of winged insects.

The deluges, which they there call rains, had made the roads all but impassable, and after waiting for ten days I decided to go by sea to Alvarado. The two Frenchmen, not having succeeded in finding employment in Minatitlan, accompanied me on this voyage.

In our little Mexican bark, the sloop La Bonita, of seven or eight tons, we descended the river Coatzacoalcos, which is one of the most picturesque in the world. A young man of the country was the captain, the outfitter and the owner of the cargo; one of his brothers acted as mate, and the remainder of the crew was composed of a cousin of these young men and a sailor from Campeachy. Not one of them sympathized with the French expedition. The second of the brothers had been a prisoner in the hands of the invaders, and complained that he had received very bad treatment from them [illegible] country [illegible] French fleet. This did not [illegible] thanks to the light draught of [illegible] near the shore, and, penetrating into the [illegible] river [illegible]

[illegible] Notwithstanding all this, the two Frenchmen met with [illegible]

[illegible]

threatened with death by the people who surrounded him he owed his life to the interference of the wife of one of his friends. At last the artillerists of the garrison resolved to liberate their chief; they brought out three or four pieces of field artillery, and threatened to open fire on the insurrectionists, and restored their commander to liberty and the power which had been taken from him. Thus ended this occurrence; and I must add to the honor of the officer alluded to, that he did not wish to follow up any of his enemies, but contented himself with informing his government of the unfortunate incident.

The people were evidently divided. The wealthier portion consisted of a large number of persons who, from the interest of their commerce or their property, would have accepted the French expedition. The popular masses, on the contrary, were resolved to repel by arms every aggression of the enemy; and, although dissatisfied with their leaders, they would voluntarily obey them with this view. This division was demoralizing the people, and contributed in a great measure to the disorder to which I have referred; and, as a natural consequence, it extended to the neighboring town of Tlacotalpan, where an incident occurred greatly resembling that of Alvarado.

In these small towns, of little political importance, there is, however, revealed, on a smaller scale, the struggle of those same opposing elements which have been in conflict with each other in the bosom of the republic for half a century, and which have desolated her in lengthy civil wars, and brought her to the very verge of ruin. In these towns, as in cities of more importance, a class of men, not very large in numbers, but in the enjoyment of all the pleasures of society, taking advantage of their privileges, elude the operation of the laws and the authority of the government, openly oppose themselves to them, and try with all their power and advantages to restrict the expansion of the people, with reference to their political liberty and the development of their material prosperity. The French expedition had produced great scarcity in the country, and consequently the profits of speculators had greatly increased in an equal ratio to the miseries and sufferings of the people. This was, therefore, a double reason for detesting the expedition, and they resolved, as they have since proved, to combat their invaders to the last extremity.

The anniversary of the independence of Mexico was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants, and at the grand ball given in the Municipal Hall in honor of the event there were as many persons present as the hall could contain.

On the following day we went to visit the military commander, and found him at a small fort, thrown up for the defence of the mouth of the river. This temporary fortification, although very defective in its construction, could be, notwithstanding, of great service. It completely commanded the entrance by sea to the bar of the river, and all vessels would inevitably be compelled to pass within pistol shot of its four guns. A few simple improvements which I pointed out to the commander would have placed the fort in a position to concentrate the fire of all its pieces on any given point, and would have made it difficult in the extreme, if not impossible, for any vessel whatever to pass the battery. As it was, [illegible]

[illegible]

the railroad bridge, and thus cut off ordinary communication with that port; so that it was impossible to make the journey except on horseback, and, step by step, over the sleepers of the road. It would be difficult to make a more wearisome journey, or to travel over a more picturesque country. On either side of the road there was an excavation which the rains had converted into two ponds, and from these waters, on both sides, there arose a magnificent forest blooming with all the luxury of tropical vegetation. The fertility of the soil had caused flowers and runners to spring up and hide the track, and the space between each sleeper was so muddy that the horses frequently sunk to their knees in the mire.

The captain to whom I presented the order that I should be provided with an escort, preferred sending on a message to the guerillas stationed along the road, giving them directions to allow me free pass to the town; and, I may state that, such is the nature of the land and the facilities which it offers for ambuscades, that, although I took the greatest and most scrupulous care to examine the surrounding country, I could not discover a single man, nor weapon, nor anything which could indicate the proximity of the fifty or sixty guerillas who were lying in ambush at different parts of the road.

Shortly after sunset we arrived at Vera Cruz.

The Harbor of Cleveland Open.

CLEVELAND, April 10, 1863.

The ice blockade here is raised. The harbor is perfectly clear of it.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 10, 1863.

Court of Appeals calendar for Saturday:—Nos. 84, 29, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.

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THE REBELLION.

Three More Reports from the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

What Was Done at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff.

The Committee in a Fog About the West,

&c., &c., &c.

BULL RUN.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War submit the following report, with accompanying testimony, in relation to the battle of Bull run, in July, 1861:—

So long a time has elapsed, and so many important events have occurred in the progress of the war, since the campaign which ended with the battle of Bull run, in July, 1861, that your committee do not deem it necessary to go very much into detail in their report. The testimony they submit herewith is very voluminous, and fully covers all the points of interest connected with that campaign. They therefore submit a brief report, confining their attention principally to the causes which led to the defeat of our army in that battle.

That which now appears to have been the great error of that campaign was the failure to occupy Centreville and Manassas at the time Alexandria was occupied, in May. The position at Manassas controlled the railroad communication in all that section of country. The forces which were opposed to us at the battle of Bull run were mostly collected and brought to Manassas during the months of June and July. The three months' men could have made the place easily defensible against any force the enemy could have brought against it, and it is not at all probable that the rebel forces would have advanced beyond the line of the Rappahannock had Manassas been occupied by our troops.

The next cause of disaster was the delay in proceeding against the enemy until the time of the three months' men was so nearly expired. In that respect the movement was made too late rather than too soon, and the enemy were allowed time to collect their forces at Manassas and to strengthen the position by defensive works. The reason why the movement was so long delayed is shown, to some extent, by the testimony, to which your committee would direct the attention of those who desire to examine that point.

And when the movement was finally determined upon, much was needed to render the troops efficient. There had been but little time devoted to disciplining the troops and instructing them, even as regiments; hardly any instruction had been given them in reference to brigade movements, and none at all as divisions. When General McDowell reviewed eight regiments together—the only instance previous to the battle, so far as the evidence shows, that even that number of troops were manœuvred in one body—he was charged with desiring to make a show.

General McDowell was instructed, verbally, by General Scott, to prepare and submit a plan of operations against the enemy at Manassas. This plan was considered in Cabinet meeting, and agreed to; and the 9th of July was fixed upon by General Scott as the day when the army should move.

The plan of General McDowell was to move out in the direction of Centreville, and endeavor to turn the enemy's right with a portion of his force and destroy his communication by railroad with Richmond. He asked that a certain number of troops be given him to operate against the force which it was estimated that Beauregard had under his command. He was assured that the enemy before should be kept occupied by General Butler, who was in command at Fortress Monroe; and that the enemy under Johnston, in the Winchester valley, should be held there by General Patterson. Some days before the battle, upon expressing some fears in regard to the force under Johnston being detained by Patterson, he was assured by General Scott that "if Johnston joined Beauregard he should have Patterson on his heels."

The movement did not commence until the 16th of July, a week later than the time first decided upon. The transportation was deficient, and General McDowell had to depend upon others to see that supplies were forwarded to him in time. The march was slow, one reason being that, since the affair at Vienna, near Alexandria, and at Big Bethel, near Fortress Monroe, a fear of "masked batteries" caused hesitation in regard to advancing upon points concerning which there was a want of information. There was some delay on the march in consequence of the want of complete discipline among some of the troops. They were not sufficiently under control of officers to be prevented from leaving the ranks and straggling.

The affair at Blackburn's Ford, on Thursday, the 18th, being more extensive than General McDowell had ordered, drew the attention of the enemy to that point; and, in consequence of the preparations they made there to meet any attempt of General McDowell to turn their position in that direction, it became necessary to adopt another line of operations. General McDowell determined to make the attempt to turn their right, and steps were taken to secure the necessary information. It was not until Saturday that the information which General McDowell desired was obtained.

He then issued orders for the troops to move the next morning, the 21st, some at two o'clock and some at half-past two. The division of General Tyler was in the advance, and was ordered to proceed directly out to Stone Bridge and take up position there. General Hunter's and General Heintzelman's divisions were to follow, and when they reached a road leading to the right, about a mile in advance of General Tyler's camp, they were to turn off and proceed in the direction of Sudley's church and endeavor to turn the enemy's left. The movement to the right was intended to be made under cover of General Tyler's force at Stone Bridge.

But there was much delay in the movements of the troops that morning. Tyler's division did not pass the point, where Hunter's and Heintzelman's divisions were to turn off, until after the time designated. Some of the troops were delayed for three hours, affording time to the enemy to discover the movement and make preparations to meet it.

Notwithstanding these disadvantages our forces were successful during the fore part of the day, although Beauregard had been reinforced by some of Johnston's forces from Winchester. Our troops were very much fatigued. The day was exceedingly warm, the roads were dusty, and they had been some hours longer on the march than had been anticipated. In the afternoon additional reinforcements arrived from Johnston's army, and suddenly attacked our right and threw it into disorder.

About the same time two of our batteries (Rickett's and Griffin's) were captured by the enemy, and our entire force began to fall back in great confusion. In regard to the capture of the batteries, it appears by the testimony that they were ordered to take an advanced and exposed position, and were not sufficiently supported. Not long after they were placed in position a rebel regiment appeared in their immediate vicinity. Captain Griffin states that he took them to be rebels from the first, and directed one of his lieutenants to open upon them with canister. But Major Barry, chief of artillery, coming up just at the time, told him that there were some of our own troops coming to the support of the batteries, and directed him not to fire upon them. The battery was accordingly turned in another direction, and almost immediately after this regiment of the enemy opened fire upon it, disabling the horses and killing and wounding most of the men at the guns. That completed the discomfiture of our troops, and the day which had opened on our success closed upon a defeated and retreating army.

A division under Colonel Miles had been stationed at Centreville, partly for the purpose of a reserve and partly to guard against any flank attack. The enemy did attempt a movement on our left, but were promptly met and checked by our forces there.

The principal cause of the defeat on that day was the failure of General Patterson to hold the forces of Johnston in the valley of the Shenandoah. He had a force of about 23,000 men, while the force of the enemy opposed to him, according to the best evidence your committee could obtain, did not exceed from 12,000 to 15,000 men. General Patterson testifies that he was satisfied that Johnston had from 35,000 to 40,000 men, and over 60 guns. He also states that a large number of his troops were anxious to return home, that their time had about expired, and he could not persuade them to remain. There is considerable testimony to show that the troops became dissatisfied, and refused to remain, only when they learned that their movement from Bunker Hill on the 17th of July was a retreat, and not an advance upon the enemy; that while they supposed they were being led to the attack little, if any, complaint was made, and they were in excellent spirits.

In reference to the orders given to General Patterson, and the object to be accomplished by his operations, there seems to be no question. That object was to prevent Johnston from joining Beauregard before General McDowell could have an opportunity to attack the forces under the latter. The character of the orders is indicated by the following telegram of the 13th of July (Saturday) from General Scott to General Patterson:—

I telegraphed you yesterday, if not strong enough to beat the enemy early next week, make demonstrations so as to detain him in the valley of Winchester. But if he retreats in force towards Manassas, and it be hazardous to follow him, then consider the route via Keyes's Ferry Leesburg, &c.

General Scott had, the day before, conveyed to General Patterson the intimation that General McDowell would commence his movement on the 16th of July, and on the 15th General Patterson advanced from Martinsburg to Bunker Hill, remaining there on the 16th.

On the 17th General Scott telegraphs to General Patterson:—

I have nothing official from you since Sunday, but am glad to learn through Philadelphia papers that you have advanced. Do not let the enemy amuse and delay you with a small force in front, whilst he reinforces the Junction with his main body. McDowell's first day's work has driven the enemy beyond Fairfax Court House. The Junction will probably be carried to-morrow.

There is no evidence at what time that despatch was received. But it could not have been received before the movement from Bunker Hill to Charlestown was made by General Patterson, for that movement commenced very early in the morning of the 17th, the date of the despatch.

On the 18th General Scott telegraphs:—

I have certainly been expecting you to beat the enemy. If not, that you had felt him strongly, or, at least, had occupied him by threats and demonstrations. You have been, at least, his equal and, I suppose, superior in number. Has he not stolen a march, and sent reinforcements towards Manassas Junction? A week is enough to win a victory.

To this General Patterson replies on the same day:—

The enemy has stolen no march upon me. I have kept him actively employed, and by threats and reconnoissances in force caused him to be reinforced.

General Patterson testifies as follows:—

Q. During all this time you knew that General Scott expected of you that you should either engage and beat Johnston, or detain him in the valley of Winchester, or in the event that he should come down by a route where you could not follow him, that you should follow him via Keyes, Ferry and Leesburg? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yet, when you were at Charlestown, you found yourself not in a condition to do either. Now my question

he telegraphed, on the 20th, to General Scott that reinforcements had left there.

In reference to deferring the attack upon Beauregard, when the arrival of Johnston's forces had become known, General McDowell says that the information that he received was too indefinite—mere rumor—and he could not tell how much credit to give it. The arrival of the cars during the night preceding the battle was not certain evidence of the arrival of Johnston's forces; for it was expected that reinforcements would be hurried up to the enemy from every direction possible. And he had been assured that "if Johnston joined Beauregard Patterson should be on his heels."

General Scott testifies on that point:—

As connected with this subject, I hope I may be permitted to notice the charge made against me on the floors of Congress, that I did not stop Brigadier General McDowell's movement upon Manassas Junction after I had been informed of the reinforcement sent thither from Winchester, though urged to do so by one or more members of the Cabinet. Now, it was, at the reception of that news, too late to call off the troops from the attack. And besides, though opposed to the movement at first, we had all become animated and sanguine of success. And it is not true that I was urged by anybody in authority to stop the attack which was commenced as early, I think, as the 15th of July.

B. F. WADE, Chairman.

BALL'S BLUFF.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War submit the following report, with the accompanying testimony, in relation to the battle of Ball's Bluff:—

On the morning of Saturday, the 19th of October, 1861, General McCall, commanding a division in the vicinity of Washington, moved his entire command, under orders from General McClellan, to Drainesville and its immediate neighborhood. A portion of his force was moved some miles beyond Drainesville, and within eight or ten miles of Leesburg, but was recalled to Drainesville, by order of General McClellan, about sunset of that day. The entire division of General William F. Smith was also sent out within supporting distance of General McCall.

General McCall testifies that he was directed to make reconnoissances in all directions, for three or four miles from Drainesville, noting particularly the character of the country. About ten o'clock on Sunday morning he informed General McClellan that he should not be able to get through his work that day, and received, in reply, "If you finish in the morning, return."

On Sunday, the 20th, General McClellan directed a telegram to be sent to General Stone, at Poolesville, of which the following is a copy furnished your committee:—

Received October 20, 1861, from Camp Griffin.

General McClellan desires me to inform you that General McCall occupied Drainesville yesterday, and is still there; will send out heavy reconnoissances to-day in all directions from that point. The General desires that you keep a good lookout upon Leesburg, to see if this movement has the effect to drive them away. Perhaps a slight demonstration on your part would have the effect to move them.

A. V. COLBURN, Assistant Adjutant General.

Brigadier General STONE, Poolesville.

On Sunday afternoon General Stone moved some forces to the bank of the river at Edwards' Ferry, and crossed over one or two companies to the Virginia side, but very soon recalled them.

Colonel Devens, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, testifies that he received from General Stone, about one o'clock on Sunday, the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS, CORPS OF OBSERVATION,
POOLESVILLE, Oct 20, 1861.

COLONEL—You will please send orders to the canal to have the two new flatboats now there opposite the island (Harrison's) transferred to the river; and will, at three o'clock P. M., have the island reinforced by all of your regiment now on duty at the canal and at the New York battery. The pickets will be replaced by the companies of the Nineteenth Massachusetts there. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE, Brigadier General.

Colonel CHARLES DEVENS, Commanding Fifteenth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

About dark a verbal order was sent to Col. Devens to send Capt. Philbrick, of his regiment, with a small party, across the river from Harrison's Island, with directions to push out to within a mile of Leesburg, if possible, without being discovered, and then return and report. Captain Philbrick accordingly crossed, with perhaps fifteen or twenty men, at a place where he had crossed some time previously, when he had discovered that the river at that point was not picketed by the enemy. He landed at the foot of the bluff opposite Harrison's Island known as Ball's Bluff, ascended by a path that led to the top, and proceed-

Since the release of General Stone he has been permitted by your committee, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances attending his arrest, to examine all the testimony which your committee have taken in reference to the administration of his department, and to make as full a statement to the committee as he considered necessary. That statement, together with all the testimony, is herewith submitted.

It is due to General Stone that your committee should state that it appears, from the documents before your committee, that immediately upon his arrest he demanded that he should be furnished with a copy of the charges against him, and be allowed the opportunity of promptly meeting them. Why his request was not granted your committee have never been informed.

B. F. WADE, Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War submit the following report, with the accompanying testimony, in relation to the Department of the West:—

Your committee have been unable to take all the testimony necessary to enable them to present a comprehensive report in relation to the administration of affairs in the Department of the West, more particularly while under the command of General John C. Fremont. Compelled to remain in attendance upon Congress during its sessions, they were unable to visit the department in order to take the testimony of witnesses there; and they did not feel willing to call from so great a distance the witnesses whose testimony was necessary to fully elucidate all the facts, as their services were constantly required in the field. Throughout their investigations your committee have strictly adhered to the rule adopted by them from the first, to ask the attendance of those in the military service only when no detriment to the public interests would result from a temporary absence from their commands. When Congress closed its session last summer, many of those who had been most actively engaged in the operations to which your committee desired to direct their attention had been ordered to other parts of the country; some were in Tennessee and Mississippi, some in Arkansas, some in the Army of the Potomac, and others in the Department of the South under General Hunter. Such testimony as was within reach your committee have taken. But they are fully aware that their investigation upon that subject has been far from complete; and they, therefore, present but a brief report, together with such testimony as they have obtained.

When the rebellion commenced, Missouri was one of the most turbulent among those States which the rebel leaders sought to gain over to their cause by the connivance and treachery of the State authorities, and by the presence of armed forces to operate upon the fears of the people. The number of federal troops in that region was very small; a great portion of our troops stationed in the Territories and at our military posts upon the Western frontier, had been basely surrendered by Twiggs to the rebels in Texas. St. Louis, the great commercial emporium of the State, was preserved from falling under rebel control only by the prompt and fearless course pursued by General (then Captain) Lyon, who, not waiting for orders or authority, occupied the United States Arsenal when threatened by the traitor Governor of the State, and dispersed the rebel troops who were collected under the specious name of State Guards, in a camp of instruction near St. Louis.

The difficulty under which our commanders there labored in obtaining supplies of arms, clothing, &c., for volunteers, was far greater than was felt in any other part of the country. Distant from all the principal depots, at a time when the ability of the government was taxed to the utmost to arm and equip the large number of volunteers called into the field, those who were, from time to time, placed in charge of that department were compelled to act under the greatest disadvantages.

Just previous to the appointment of General Fremont to the command of that department, the state of affairs in Missouri had become very alarming. In every portion of the State the rebel forces had appeared, and assumed the offensive; all through the State they were committing their depredations, and Jackson, the Governor, had appeared with a large force of troops furnished by the rebel authorities from Arkansas and Texas, in addition to those he had been able to collect in Missouri. Pillow and other rebel generals had collected a large force from Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., and were threatening the southwestern portion of the State and Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio. General Lyon, who was the highest officer in command after the removal of General Harney, had, with his limited means, been most active, and had taken the field for the purpose of preventing Jackson, with his superior forces, from getting possession of the northern portion of the State.

In July General Fremont was assigned to that command. He proceeded to New York city, where he arranged for supplying his department with the arms, &c., which were absolutely requisite. He reached St. Louis on the 25th of July. General Pope, who had been assigned the command in Northern Missouri, was calling for troops to enable him to take the field; General Lyon, in the southwestern portion of the State, had been calling for reinforcements for some time; General Prentiss, at Cairo, was also asking for reinforcements. General Fremont first reinforced Cairo, as being the most important point, situated, as it was, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, and controlling the navigation of those two rivers. The number of troops that he could obtain for that purpose was small; but the enemy were led to believe, by the large number of steamboats that went down from St. Louis, that the reinforcement was far greater than it really was, and Pillow, who had a force estimated at 12,000 men, was deterred from making the attack he had contemplated.

Cairo being reinforced, Gen. Fremont at once took steps to send troops to the assistance of Gen. Lyon. The number of the enemy opposed to Gen. Lyon was almost overwhelming. It was supposed by many that he would retire before them until he should meet supports. He himself seems to have contemplated such a movement; for, after the affair of Dug Springs, he retired to Springfield, and General Sturgis testifies that at that time General Lyon expressed his convictions that reinforcements could not be sent to him.

Upon reaching Springfield General Lyon halted his forces, and, after waiting there some four or five days, announced his intention to march out and attack the enemy. What reasons influenced him in forming that determination are not well established by the testimony. Some of the officers have expressed their conviction that he apprehended that the enemy, should he retire further from them, would fall upon his rear and cripple him, or force him to fight a battle under great disadvantages. His brave spirit, doubtless, led him to meet the enemy he had gone so far to reach, and endeavor to inflict such a blow as would lead them not to press very closely upon him. Whatever his reasons may have been he determined upon the attack. The battle was fought at Wilson's creek on the 10th of August, and, though the enemy outnumbered our forces four to one, our army was eminently successful.

General Lyon fell leading on a regiment to the attack. His loss at that time was most deeply felt. Dying as a brave soldier would wish to die, fighting for the cause of his country against those who were seeking its destruction, his example has exercised its influence upon those who have since won the glorious victories which have made our armies in the West so illustrious.

After that battle our forces retired to Rolla, the enemy being so severely punished that they followed only at a distance. At Rolla they were joined by the troops that had been started to their relief, but had been delayed for want of transportation.

In September Colonel Mulligan, who had been upon an expedition in the northern part of the State, was obliged to fall back before the forces of the enemy advancing against him under General Price. Colonel Mulligan made a stand at Lexington, and prepared to resist them, sending for reinforcements. General Fremont, upon hearing of Colonel Mulligan's situation, made arrangements to send troops to his assistance; but from various causes they were unable to reach him, and the enemy succeeding in cutting off his supply of water, he was compelled to surrender.

Shortly after this General Fremont determined to take the field in person, with all the forces he could collect together. He was deficient in transportation; so much so that the Adjutant General of the army reported to the Secretary of War that General Fremont would be unable to move. He did move, however, and by November 1 succeeded in reaching Springfield. The enemy, some 2,000 strong, had been driven from that place by Major Zagonyi, who, with barely one hundred cavalry, made the most brilliant charge of the war.

Preparations were made to engage the enemy, who were understood to be in force in the immediate neighborhood of Springfield. The day was fixed, and the order of the attack determined upon. Just then Gen. Fremont was removed from the command, and Gen. Hunter appointed as his successor.

Gen. Hunter testifies that he became satisfied that the enemy were not so near as Gen. Fremont had supposed. He determined, therefore, to withdraw to St. Louis, which was done, and active operations in the State were suspended for some time.

In relation to the administration of Gen. Fremont much has been said about the high prices paid by him for arms and other supplies, the unnecessary fortification of St. Louis, delay in reinforcing points threatened by the enemy, undue assumption of authority, &c. Your committee can but briefly notice those different points, on account of their inability to obtain full evidence in relation to them.

This much, at least, appears to be established:—General Fremont, upon taking the command, was clothed with the most ample authority, and the exigencies of the department were such that much should be pardoned in one compelled to act so promptly, and with so little at his command. Whether that authority was exercised, in all respects, as it should have been—whether General Fremont was justified in all that he did by the circumstances under which he was called upon to act—your committee do not undertake to express a positive opinion.

In relation to the purchase of arms, &c., it appears that the department was very destitute of supplies of all kinds; the demand was most pressing, and the government was unable to supply it. Some of the arms engaged by General Fremont for the soldiers in his department were diverted to the Army of the Potomac—the primary object of the government then being to collect and equip an army at Washington as soon as could possibly be done. This rendered it the more important that other arms should be obtained. Yet with all that General Fremont deemed it proper to do, his department long felt the want of adequate supplies.

In reference to the fortifications about St. Louis, Gen. Fremont but carried out what Gen. Lyon before him had deemed necessary. In reference to the manner in which it was done—as the government has had its agents to examine the contracts for that work, as well as other contracts—your committee forbear expressing an opinion.

In regard to reinforcing promptly those points threatened by the enemy, so far as your committee have the evidence before them, they believe that General Fremont acted with energy and promptness. He was peculiarly situated. The first call—that of General Lyon—was pressed upon him so soon after he took command of the department, and he was compelled to act so hastily, without time for fully surveying the field before him, and ascertaining the extent of the resources at his command, that even if he failed to do all that one under other circumstances might have done, still your committee can discover no cause of censure against him. But in regard to both General Lyon and Colonel Mulligan, your committee have discovered no evidence of any disregard for the public interest, or want of energy or inclination upon the part of General Fremont. Troops were collected by him as soon as could be done, and they were promptly sent where the exigencies of the service demanded. Some of them were diverted to other purposes than those for which General Fremont designed them. The government called upon him for troops to be sent to the East, at a time when he was most earnestly engaged in procuring forces for the assistance of Colonel Mulligan. Those that were left were sent promptly, and only failed to render the assistance needed from causes over which General Fremont had no control.

Gen. Fremont early turned his attention to the building of gunboats for our Western rivers. Whoever is entitled to the credit of originating the idea of employing such means of warfare in that section of country, it is not to be denied that Gen. Fremont perceived the advantage to result from them. Our brilliant victories in the West will bear enduring testimony to the correctness of his judgment in that respect.

But that feature of Gen. Fremont's administration which attracted the most attention at the time, and which will ever be most prominent among the many points of interest connected with the history of that department, is his proclamation of emancipation. Whatever opinion may be entertained in reference to the time when the policy of emancipation should have been inaugurated, or by whose authority it should have been promulgated, there can be no doubt that Gen. Fremont at that early day rightly judged in regard to the most effective means of subduing this rebellion. In proof of that it is only necessary to refer to the fact that his successor, when transferred to another department, issued a proclamation embodying the same principle. And the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, has applied the same principle to all the rebellious States, and few will deny that it must be adhered to until the last vestige of treason and rebellion is destroyed.

The administration of General Fremont was eminently characterized by earnestness, ability and the most unquestionable loyalty. In the exercise of the almost unlimited power delegated to him there was no evidence of any tenderness towards treason, or any failure to fully assert the dignity and power of the government of which he was the representative.

The manner in which that power was exercised was to be judged by the results, and the policy of continuing him in command was a matter for the authorities above him to determine.

In order to pronounce a final judgment upon all the affairs in the Western Department much more information is necessary than is in the possession of your committee. They have undertaken merely to state what seems to be borne out by such testimony as they have been able to obtain.

B. F. WADE, Chairman.
Z. CHANDLER,
JOHN COVODE,
GEO. W. JULIAN.

As the testimony which the committee submit in relation to the Western Department is so incomplete, the testimony of so many witnesses, deemed material by the whole committee, being wanting, the undersigned decline to concur in the above report, and, for themselves, prefer to submit the testimony without comment.

D. W. GOOCH,
M. F. ODELL.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The War Between Salvador and Guatemala.

Formidable Alliance Against the Former.

PREPARATIONS FOR IMPENDING BATTLES.

The Seizure of the Property of the Transit Company.

THE CHANCES OF AN ARRANGEMENT,

&c., &c., &c.

We have very interesting news from Central America. Since the recent battle between Salvador and Guatemala, in which the former was victorious, a triple alliance of Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica has been formed against Salvador.

NICARAGUA.

General Jerez is said to have entered Nicaragua from Salvador, with four hundred soldiers, and is waiting near the border for reinforcements from Salvador. Jerez will be remembered as a prominent general of the Nicaraguan army, who was entrusted with a mission to Salvador, with propositions for uniting the States of Central America in one confederacy. President Martinez, of Nicaragua, accused Jerez of exceeding his powers, and repudiated all he had done. Jerez immediately took service with Salvador.

Two thousand Enfield rifles were recently sent to Costa Rica from Guatemala.

Four hundred Nicaraguan troops, under command of Gen. Xaeratch, have been sent to hold Jerez in check. No engagement had taken place at latest advices. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the republic. Men were being pressed into government service; mules, horses and materials of war were being seized for government use. Cordon Island, at the mouth of the Realejo river, has been fortified, six guns being mounted. A forced war contribution is being levied and collected. Several American citizens at Granada city have been imprisoned in their houses, and a guard placed over them, for refusing to contribute. Similar cases have occurred at Leon, Rivas and other places in Nicaragua.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

A battle was fought about seven weeks since in the south of Guatemala, between a portion of the army of that republic, under command of General Carrera, President of the republic, and some of General Barrios' (President of Salvador) troops, in which the latter was victorious, putting the Guatemalans to complete rout, killing a good many and taking a large number of prisoners. The government of Salvador are attempting to get possession of Honduras, and will doubtless succeed, as they are assisted by the influence and means of England, through her consuls and ministers. Honduras has no government now, and matters have been in a very mixed state since General Guardiola, President of the republic, was assassinated (some six months since). As France is about to take possession of Mexico, England is aiming at a slice of the continent lower down, as a crossing place to the Pacific. Active war preparations are going on in Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica.

THE SEIZURE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE TRANSIT COMPANY.

The Central American Transit Company's steamer San Juan, lying at Granada city, was seized on the 2d of March. Captain George B. Slocum was taken from the steamer and imprisoned, the United States flag hauled down and the Nicaraguan flag raised. Captain Slocum entered a protest against the seizure of his ship and his being deprived of his liberty and rights. The only reply he could get when he demanded the cause of his unjust detention in prison was that it was by order of the military authorities. He was released and the ship given up on the 21st of March, on the ship giving bonds in the sum of $70,000. In a letter from Mr. Russell, English Consul at Leon, to a gentleman in Granada city, the following passage occurs:—

You will see by this (the seizure of the property of the Central American Transit Company) that the government of Nicaragua has at last decided on strong measures, and I hope they will stick to it.

Mr. Russell is private secretary to the American Minister to Nicaragua—Mr. T. H. Clay—and it is said exercises considerable influence over him. The Central American Transit Company's river steamer Nicaragua, lying in the river, was seized about the same time.

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER CITY OF RIVAS.

On the 11th of March, at three o'clock P. M., the Port Governor of San Juan del Norte (or Greytown) informed Mr. Bainbridge, agent of the company at San Juan, that all the property of the company in and about that city would be seized for the government of Nicaragua.

An arrangement was entered into between the Governor and Alcalde on the part of the government, and Mr. Bainbridge on the part of the company, that an inventory of the property should be made by persons appointed by both parties, and the property then delivered over to the government. This was on the 12th of March. The same day the Port Governor and Alcalde sent to the company to haul down the United States flags from the company's building and from the steamer City of Rivas, in the bay. Chief Engineer Place refused to haul down the flag from the company's building, and Captain S. A. Wood refused to haul it down from the steamer City of Rivas. The next morning the Port Governor and Alcalde, with some soldiers, took possession of all the company's property, buildings, materials of construction, stores—in fact, all the property of the company at San Juan del Norte. The United States flag on the company's buildings was hauled down, stamped upon and dragged through the mud, the Port Governor and Alcalde looking on with apparent satisfaction. The doors of the company's buildings were nailed up and a guard put over the property, and the Nicaraguan flag raised over them. The steamer City of Rivas was seized and her flag also hauled down and the Nicaraguan flag raised. Captain Wood immediately left the steamer and went on shore, when the property was given up by the government. Captain Wood refused to go on board till the Nicaraguan flag was hauled down and the Star Spangled Banner raised, and the authorities were compelled to do so. Mr. Bainbridge, agent of the company, applied to the Governor, by formal letter, for authority to go up with a steamer and communicate with the government. He referred to the employes of the company, especially the women and children, and the suffering that the stoppage of the company's works must bring on them; but he was promptly and positively refused permission to communicate, except by bungo canoe, which would take at least one month. The employes of the company could with difficulty be restrained from retaliatory measures. Chief Engineer Place and Superintendent Fletcher deserve much praise for their unceasing efforts with the government to arrange matters, and with the employes to preserve order and ameliorate their con-

Office. Pickets were ordered by them in the strongest terms against crossing the river prematurely that ground. The conduct of the engineer was contemptible, as he knew the ground was not safe. Our men, on the other side, swimmers, in spite of the enemy's fire, landed, in spite of the amount lacking blue, finished his good work, and returned to the boats, and crossed back over two days, before the boats could be ready for passage of the ferry. The Assistant General, R. Saxe Conrad, signed, personally at the Brooklyn ferry house, some twelve days, but could obtain no answer. He then, with the Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel Ely, went to the engineer's quarters, and there, in the presence of the engineer's property, in the machine, Colonel Ely ordered the engineer to have the boats ready at the hour. The Commander of the engineer, Colonel Ely,

THE READING SENSATION.

PLOT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

ABDUCTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

COPPERHEADS IN COUNCIL.

HAYMOW CONSPIRATORS, &c., &c., &c.

[From the Philadelphia Press, April 10.]

If there is any person who has any doubt as to a secret political organization for the express purpose of resisting the laws, he may remove it all by reading the following evidence elicited yesterday before Mr. Charles Heazlett, the United States Commissioner. The arrest of the parties named below was known to a very few persons outside the law officers, whose services, it was supposed, would be required. The great mass of people moving along Chestnut street and Fifth yesterday, little dreamed that such proceedings, as somewhat detailed below, were progressing in the United States Commissioner's office. It was a wise thing, perhaps, that caution was used by the authorities to prevent undue excitement. The prisoners had been in this city from the evening previous, but as the affair was perfectly kept a profound secret from the scrutinizing gentlemen of the press, the great public were no less the wiser, and there was less likelihood to ripple the stream of justice as it flows in its quiet stillness from the fountain of authority. It was not until after two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, that the public became aware that something was up, from the fact that a telegraphic despatch had been received from Reading, Pa., that several hundred men, some of them armed, had reached that place to effect a rescue of prisoners supposed to be at that place. It also being stated that the prisoners the crowd were in search of, to rescue them from the law authorities, had been taken to Philadelphia, the rescuers made a suggestion to come to Philadelphia to rescue them here. Everything being unsatisfactory in regard to the movements of the rioters, it was deemed advisable to prepare for any emergency that might arise, no matter what, nor where it came from. Chief Ruggles very quietly ordered a reserve of police to report forthwith at the central station, and to come in small parties, so as not to awaken any suspicion. In a very ...

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, April 10—6 P. M.

Money continues extremely abundant, as might be inferred from the enormous disbursements of government. Brokers are supplied at 5 a 6 per cent on stocks. Mercantile paper, which is extremely scarce, sells at 5 a 6 for the best names. Debt certificates continue to improve; the old issue are now worth ⅛ premium, and the new issue about 98⅛. The apprehensions which were at one time entertained with regard to the course of the money market have now been entirely removed.

Gold was again very active to-day, as might have been expected from the news from Vicksburg and Charleston. It opened at 146, and closed, after many fluctuations, at about 150½. The condition of our military enterprises, the withdrawal from Vicksburg and the accounts from Charleston, coupled with the rumors of difficulty with Great Britain, in consequence of the fitting out of rebel privateers in British ports, are not calculated to inspire confidence in the currency, and are quite likely to lead to a fresh outburst of speculation in the precious metal. Exchange sold in the morning at 161½ a 162, and later in the day was held at 163 a 164. Several agents of New England banks are in the city with propositions for the carrying of gold, in the event of the passage of the Gold bill by our Legislature. The banks of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island want no better business than lending par on gold, and a reasonable amount on exchange. Similar prospects are engaging the attention of the bankers of New Jersey. It was commonly reported this afternoon in the street, however, that the House would not pass the Gold bill; and in this event these schemes will fall to the ground.

The stock market this morning was irregular and not active. Harlem rallied up to 48, against 45 last evening and 43 yesterday morning; New York Central and Hudson were both ⅛ better, and Pittsburg rose ¼. On the other hand, Erie fell, at the first board, ¼ per cent; and Southern fell 1½ per cent. Pacific was better, and 190 was bid after the call; Central American Transit was likewise better, with considerable activity. In the Western shares there was no change of consequence. At the close of the call there was a good inquiry for stocks at the quotations. At the one P. M. call the market was firm, without much activity. Erie was ⅜ better. In the afternoon the market was very feverish indeed. At one time stocks were lower, at others higher. The despatches from Charleston and the accounts through private channels from Vicksburg unsettled people's minds, and no one seemed to know how to operate. Harlem, which is the liveliest stock in the market at present, fell from 48 to 46½, then rallied to 46¾. Erie fell off ¼ per cent; Central, 1; Hudson, ½; Pittsburg was very firm. At the close the following were the quotations:—

U S 6's, '81, reg.	104½ a 104¾	Erie preferred	96½ a 96¾
U S 6's, '81, cou.	105 a 105¼	Hudson River	104½ a 105
U S 7.30 notes	105 a 105¼	Harlem	47¾ a 48
5's of '74	97 a 97½	Harlem pref.	82 a 84
Debt certifs.	100½ a 100¾	Reading	89 a 90
Amer'n gold	149½ a 149¾	Mich Central	100 a 102
Missouris	60¾ a 61	Mich Southern	59½ a 59¾
Tennessees	60 a 61½	Mich So guar.	89 a 90½
Virginias	63 a 65	Illinois Cent.	88 a 89
N Carolinas	72 a 72½	Cleve & Pitts.	70¼ a 70½
Pacific Mail	189 a 189½	Galena	91½ a 92½
N Y Central	114½ a 114¾	Toledo	96 a 96½
Erie	76¾ a 76⅞	Rock Island	89 a 89¾

We learn from Albany that there is no chance of the Gold bill, as amended by the Senate, passing the House.

A correspondent expresses his astonishment that Governor Morton, of Indiana, who made such an excellent speech on things in general at the Maison Doree last night, did not take the opportunity of saying that his State was prepared to pay the bonds which are claimed to have been over issued, and which are now in the hands of innocent parties.

The statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous one and the corresponding time of 1862 as follows:—

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. Y., April 4	$173,038,019	160,216,418	34,257,121	8,348,196
Boston, April 6	76,933,673	32,684,356	7,763,786	7,963,457
Phila., April 6	37,516,320	29,531,550	4,330,252	3,574,413
Total	$287,488,112	222,432,333	46,350,159	19,886,674
Last week	289,421,868	224,132,544	46,102,011	19,523,869
Last year	215,724,149	131,738,163	48,324,976	17,035,763

The statement of the Boston banks for the last week compares with the previous week and the corresponding week of 1862 as follows:—

	April 7, 1862.	March 30, 1863.	April 6, 1863.
Loans	$61,208,974	77,935,730	76,933,673
Specie	8,674,170	7,572,616	7,763,786
Deposits	21,014,000	31,604,465	32,684,356
Circul'n	6,857,152	7,593,763	7,963,467

The statement of the present week, as compared with the preceding, shows an increase of $131,170 in the items of specie, $1,079,891 in deposits, and $369,704 in circulation, and a decrease of $1,002,157 in loans and discounts.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$1,940,415 08
—For customs	115,000 00
Payments	4,939,784 86
Balance	14,877,866 44

The following notice of the somewhat famous thirty ton "nugget" of copper lately discovered in the Minnesota mine, on Lake Superior, is from a report in the Lake Superior *Miner*:—

Ascending to the CXX level, and passing along it some ... feet east, we find directly over the best portion of the ... one of these singular occurrences, the results of which in this mine so astonished the world five years since—a mass of a most pure copper running entirely through the conglomerate belt. The vein on the conglomerate had all been stoped away, and there was a small horn of copper protruding from the belt, which was ordered removed, and this proved to be the commencement of a mass, some thirty tons of which have been brought to a suitable size and shape for convenient handling, and about ten parties, of three men in each, are steadily employed in uncovering and removing the remaining portion. How much it will yield no one can conjecture, as it dips at an angle of say 40 degrees to the ..., and hence a large portion of the overlaying belt has to be mined before the mass can be reached. Much of this ... ground is good barrel and stamp work, with an occasional young mass of a ton or more thrown in for good measure. This mass is not so thick as the former one from the same belt, the edge or side first opened on not being over six to eight inches, but is very nearly pure copper. Much of the distance now exposed—about fifty feet, as measured in our presence—will average a foot thick, and it still carries its purity; in fact it is the purest large mass of copper we have ever seen. In size, we venture the prediction that this piece of copper will warrant the mine in entering the list of competitors for the largest mass in 1863.

Stock Exchange.

FRIDAY, April 10, 1863.

$12000 US 6's, '81, cou	105½	200 shs Hud Riv RR	105
1300 T 7 3 10n O&A p s	105	50 do......s30	104½
4000 do	105½	800 Harlem RR	45½
20000 do	105	100 do	45¾
1000 US 6's, 1 yr cert	100¾	100 do......b30	46
30000 do......new	98½	200 do......b10	46
44000 Missouri 6's	61	200 do......b30	46¼
1000 California 7's	125	2500 do	46
2000 Hud Riv 1st m	116	250 do......s30	45
2000 Har RR 1st m	112½	100 do......s60	44
6000 Alt&TH inc bds	81½	200 do......s10	46
4000 La C & Mil 1 gr.	32	500 do	46¼
4000 Chi & NW 2d m	44½	100 do	46½
8000 Tol & Wab 1st m	103½	400 Harlem RR pref.	83½
1000 P, Ft W & Ch 2d m	101	500 Erie RR pref.	96
49000 American gold	146¾	20 do	96½
55000 do	146½	100 Nor & Wor RR	83
10 shs Merch Ex Bk	91	400 Reading RR	88¾
44 Metropolitan Bk	108¾	100 Mich S & N I RR	61
61 Del & Hud Can Co	126	600 do	60
5 Cumb Coal pref.	17¾	300 do	59½
350 Quicksilver Mi Co	42	100 do......s30	58¾
100 Minn Mining Co.	160	160 do	58¾
300 Pacific Mail SS Co	190	1000 do......s30	58½
50 do	190½	200 Mich So&NI g stk	99
170 N Y Central RR	114½	1450 Clev & Pitts RR	70
100 do	114½	550 do......s10	70
20 do	114¾	500 do......b30	70½
350 do	115	500 do......b30	70½
100 do	115½	700 do	70¼
200 do......s30	115	100 do	70¼
650 Erie RR	77	50 Gal & Chic RR	92¼
400 do......b30	77¼	450 do	92½
50 do......b10	77	100 do......b30	92¾
400 do	76¾	600 Cleve & Tol RR	97
200 do	76¾	100 Chic & Rk I RR	89½
200 do......b30	76½	8 Chi, B & Q RR	109
500 do......s60	76½	50 Tol & W RR	51
100 do......s30	76¾	200 P, Ft W & Chic RR	57½
50 do......s5	76¾	100 Chic & Alt pref.	83½
100 Hud Riv RR..b10	105		

SECOND BOARD.

$20000 US 6's, '81, cou	105	100 shs Har RR......s30	46
1000 US 6's, 1 yr cer, n	[illegible]	[illegible] do......s30	46¼
1000 T 7 3-10 n O&A	105½	200 do......s60	45
5000 Missouri 6's	61	450 do	47
2000 Virginia 6's	63	300 do	47½
2020 Jer City water l	115¾	900 do	47½
1000 Alt &TH inc bds	81	500 do	[illegible]

TERRIFIC FIRE AT BELIZE.

Our Belize Correspondence.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, March 14, 1863.

Over Five Hundred Houses and Stores Destroyed—A Storekeeper Blown Up by Gunpowder—The Power of Water Insufficient to Check the Flames—A Negro Burned to Death Owing to His Refusal to Leave His House—Heavy Loss, &c., &c.

This town was visited on Tuesday night, 10th inst., with an extensive conflagration, destroying some five hundred houses and thirty stores—among them those of Messrs. Johnston & Co., James Thompson, Wm. Peble, George Haylock, Wm. Jex, Francis Richard, Mamalord and C. Hempstead's, who in addition to the destruction of his property, was blown up by the premature explosion of gunpowder, with which he was endeavoring to stay the progress of the fire. This is the second time this gentleman's property has been destroyed by fire in seven years, and on each occasion, with a disinterestedness rare to be found, he has sacrificed his own interest to save his neighbors' property. Although badly injured he is in a fair way to recover. The fire broke out about two o'clock A. M., and raged until ten. The buildings being mostly of wood and a gale of wind blowing at the time the fire engines were of no use. Gunpowder, the crew of the English man-of-war in port, with the assistance of the crews of foreign vessels, alone saved the southern portions of the town from total destruction. An old colored man was burned in his own house—deliberately walking in when it was on fire, sitting down on a box and calmly facing the elements until life was extinct. The loss falls heavily on many poor families, who are houseless and homeless. The generous liberality of Mr. Toledo, Mr. Matha and other gentlemen, has done much to alleviate their distresses. His Excellency Governor Seymour was very active in rendering assistance, and many will long have occasion to remember his kindness.

SUICIDE ON ACCOUNT OF ABOLITIONISM.—Lewis Carr, a wealthy citizen of Posey county, Indiana, committed suicide on Saturday week by hanging himself with a log chain. He was a violent abolitionist, and became insane on the subject of abolitionism.

AMALGAMATION IN BOSTON.—During the year 1862 there were six cases where a white woman was married to a colored man, but not one of a marriage between a white man and a colored woman.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, in good order, 813 Second avenue, near Fifty-first street, gas fixtures and furnaces all complete, to rent to a good tenant very low. Also a number of other Houses to let. Apply to JOHN FEYTRETCH, 418 Third avenue.

A SMALL BAKERY TO LET—ON TENTH AVENUE, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets. Inquire of E. AYERS, 102 Nassau street, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—AT Astoria, L. I.; House, Barn and four acres of Land, one of which is enclosed for a garden and filled with all kinds of fruit and large asparagus bed. Apply at 91 Pine street.

A FLOOR TO LET—IN A NEW BROWN STONE FRONT house, with every convenience. Rent moderate. Apply to Mrs. WALTON, 473 Second avenue, near Thirtieth st.

A NEAT SECOND STORY FOR $16, AND A THIRD Story for $14, to let, singly or together, to one or two genteel private families of grown persons. House modern and central, and the lower part occupied by a family of three. No. 6 First street.

A HOUSE TO LET—223 WEST TWENTIETH STREET, three story and attic, high basement, in good order and a good neighborhood. For cards of admission apply to GEO. P. ROSE & CO., 80 Nassau street.

A BARROOM AND RESTAURANT TO LET—IN A HOtel down town; over 200 persons stopping in the house; rent to a good tenant so he can make money. Address S. Smith, Herald office.

A MODERN THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO let, with gas fixtures, No. 170 West Fortieth street, near Eighth avenue. Apply to SMITH, 202 William street, Frankfort House.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND KITCHEN ON THE first floor to let, to a gentleman and wife, with every convenience for housekeeping. Call at 278 West Houston street, corner of Hudson.

BOARDING HOUSE—CORNER OF FULTON AND Cranberry streets, Brooklyn; 20 rooms, with dining room, sixty feet deep; gas fixtures, water closets, bath, &c.; also spacious saloon and restaurant in basement. Apply between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to HARRIS WILSON, 51 William street.

CROWEN HOUSE, HASTINGS,
TO LET.
Inquire of T. J. CROWEN,
No. 699 Broadway,
Corner of Fourth street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ABOUT TWO ACRES, HIGHly cultivated, situated in Port Jervis, Orange county, N. Y. Will be sold cheap before May 1. Inquire of JOHN CONKLING, or T. J. LYON, Port Jervis, or S. H. MILLS, 279 Washington street, N. Y.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—on Staten Island, in different localities, at rents from $100 to $1,500. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, second story, and one single Room, to let, without Board, to gentlemen, at No. 32 West Eleventh street, near Broadway. House private. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NICE COMFORTABLE ROOMS and Bedrooms, for small respectable families or single gentlemen, from $1 to $2 per week, at 135 Elizabeth street, near Broome.

FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE RESIdences, Nos. 157 West Fourteenth street, and 140 West Thirty-ninth street, to let, thoroughly furnished; also several others desirably and centrally located, furnished and unfurnished, not heretofore offered.
T. A. BURROWES & CO., 63 East Fourteenth street, Union square.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT TO LET—FIVE Rooms; house small but well located; gas, Croton, flower garden, &c.; one small family in the house. Inquire of Mr. BALL, 67 East Twenty-ninth street, or at 481 Broadway, music store. Some Furniture for sale by the piece to suit purchasers.

OFFICES TO LET—EXTRA FINE LIGHT, IN DOUBLE store 41 and 42 Broad street; will be altered and arranged to suit first class tenants.
EASTMAN & CO., 40 and 42 Broad street.

RESIDENCE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET—IN THE village of Mount Vernon, Westchester county. A three story frame dwelling house, with two lots of ground, pleasantly located on Fourth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. The location is healthy and is quite near the railroad station. Possession can be had immediately, and the terms to a good tenant will be low. Inquire of Mrs. A. BUSHNELL, 413 Fourth avenue, New York.

STEAM POWER—SEVERAL WELL LIGHTED Rooms heated with steam; two Basements, well lighted. Best location in the city for business; insurance guaranteed low. Apply to O. H. WILKER, 185 Centre street.

TO LET—COTTAGE, 119TH STREET, $175; VACANT lots in Harlem and Brooklyn; land, East river, beautifully situated; House to be built; House 125th street, $300; Pennsylvania Coal and Farm Lands; Offices large and small.
P. N. SPOFFORD, 17 Broadway.

TO LET—THE OLD PUBLIC STORE NO. 400 WASHington street, near Hector; very strong, 25x80, six floors, suited for storage or manufacturing. Apply to E. J. SHERMAN, 212 Broadway, rooms 16 and 17, up stairs.

TO LET—A PART OF A NEAT BRICK HOUSE, TO A small family; also, a whole House on the West side of the city; rent low. Apply to M. S. MYERS, 476½ Broadway, in the store.

TO LET—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, 45 GROVE street, suitable for a Boarding House, School, or can accommodate two genteel families. Possession immediately. Apply to GEORGE COOK, auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, STORE AND Basement, No. 35 Bond street. If necessary the store will be let separate. A good stand for a wholesale Wine and Liquor Store or Soda and Bottling Establishment. Apply to F. M. TEMPLE, No. 7 Carroll place, Bleecker street.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FOUR STORY BROWN STONE English basement House, 147 West Forty-ninth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; has gas fixtures throughout; in perfect order. Will be let low to a small responsible family. For particulars inquire at 41 East Nineteenth street.

TO LET—NO. 168 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET—a three story brick House. Terms low to a responsible and prompt paying tenant. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine street, or to L. B. RIGGS, No. 10 Wall street.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED SITTING ROOM AND Bedroom connecting, on second floor; house 115 Fourth avenue, near Union square. Family private. Two gentlemen preferred. Terms reasonable.

TO LET CHEAP—TWO OF THE ROW OF FIVE THREE story Houses on the north side of Eighty-sixth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; street 100 feet wide; fine location. Apply to J. A. SILLECK, Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING. SEcond Floor, West Twenty-first street; very handsome; rent $40 a month. Part of a House, East Twenty-first street, unfurnished, $275. Also on Thirty-seventh street, $300. On Broadway, $500. On Twenty-fourth street, $3[illegible]. Also furnished Houses. Apply to E. COLE & CO., 185 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 343 HUDSON STREET, fronting St. John's Park. Apply to WILLIAM L. BOYD, No. 7 State street.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE 222 WEST Thirty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, with all the modern improvements; pleasant location; the stages and cars pass the street; rent moderate.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NOS. 78 AND 80 Sixth street, two story and attic, high stoop, in good order and fitted with gas and Croton water. Apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, 115 Broadway, room No. 6.

TO LET—A ROOM ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF 831 Broadway, entrance on Broadway, with privilege of putting a case at the door. Inquire in the confectionery of the above number. Rent cheap.

TO LET—THAT NEAT THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 151 Rivington street; will be put in good repair. Also part of House on Eighty-third street, near Fourth avenue. Apply to J. J. GRIFFIN, 17 Third street, near the Bowery, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—A COTTAGE IN COMPLETE ORDER, ONE mile from Port Richmond, S. I. Variety of fruit and shade trees. Rent $150. Inquire of J. GOULD & SONS, 170 Greenwich street.

TO LET—THIRD AVENUE CORNER STORE AND basement. Desirable location. Splendid store corner of Fifty-third street; suitable for any kind of business; elegant basement, handsomely furnished. Let together or separate. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at 761 Front street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, IN SOUTHPORT, Connecticut, a pleasant residence near the sound, position very healthy; with barn, stable and a good orchard. Apply to C. H. CHRISTMAS, 75 and 77 Duane street, up stairs.

TO LET—ON BLOOMINGDALE ROAD AT 100TH street, a convenient House, with about 7 acres of land; good garden and choice fruit trees. Apply to WM. WHITLOCK, JR., 48 South street.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, ONE HOUR FROM the city and five minutes from depot; large house, barn and nearly two acres of ground; will be rented furnished or unfurnished. CHAS. F. MILLS, 34 Cedar street.

TO LET—A FINE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House, all improvements, in a first class neighborhood, No. 54 Lane street. Rent moderate. Apply to E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 611 Hudson street.

TO LET—RENT $300, A SMALL, NEW, FIRST CLASS French Cottage, close to Central Park, Ninety-sixth street, near Eighth avenue, beautiful location, house three stories, ten rooms, heater, &c.; also garden; cars convenient; 1st of May. Apply at 63 West Twenty-second street, from 9 to 4.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, THE VERY pleasant House No. 94 Columbia street. Apply at 36 West Eighteenth street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE ON CLINTON AVENUE—COTtage and six Lots, fruit vines, flowers, grapes; another two Lots; on Washington avenue two Lots; on Grand avenue twelve Lots; on Heights two Lots; 104 Ryerson street. Apply at No. 2 Court street. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN STONE front House, 45 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; rent $1,600. Inquire of F. P. JAMES & CO., 45 Wall street.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT Brick House No. 10 Rivington street, near Bowery. Same at No. 137 Elizabeth street, near Broome, which will be put in good order. Will be rented either for private or business purposes. Apply at FANNING'S real estate office, No. 225 Bowery.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE BEAUTIFULLY furnished House, No. 114 West Twenty-fifth street; the house has all the modern improvements, is in perfect order and is furnished with every necessary for comfort and convenience. For particulars inquire of MINER & SOMERVILLE, 37 Nassau street.

TO LET—STORE 113 NASSAU STREET; 100 BY 25 FEET with basement and cellar; offices and workshops up stairs. Front and rear Dwelling (70 rooms) 10 Rose street. Offices in 52 John street. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, 78 Nassau street.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, IN ONE OF THE FINEST locations in the city, a House, with ten rooms, two lots of ground, fruit trees, gas and water; 248 Washington avenue. Cars run near to all parts of the city. Inquire at 148 and 144 West Washington market, N. Y.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., A NEW THREE story and basement brick House, with all modern improvements, superior neighborhood, and about six minutes' walk from ferries; $350 per annum. Another brick House adjoining, $300. Apply at 21 South Seventh street, Brooklyn, or to J. N. BOUTON, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET, LEASE OR SELL—NO. 426 FOURTH avenue; three stories, basement and cellar; contains thirty rooms, with extension forty feet; suitable for one or two families. Also store and dwelling, floors and apartments. Inquire from 9 till 4.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A MOdern house in a fine neighborhood in West Twenty-fourth street, consisting of three rooms on second floor and three rooms on third floor; privilege in bathroom and cellar. Rent $280. Apply at 313 West Twenty-fourth street.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR FULTON FERRY, the small three story brick dwelling House, No. 25 Henry street; gas and water in; rent $350. Apply to R. KERESEY, 14 Ferry street, New York, or on the premises.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE THREE STORY BRICK House No. 491 Pacific street, with gas, range, hot and cold water, heater, &c., in good order, and pleasant location; rent $400. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, No. 328 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 257 FORTY-SEVENTH street, near Ninth avenue; new brown stone House, four stories, basement, cellar; every modern improvement; price $13,000; rent $800; fine view of Hudson river. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT CARMANSVILLE, BASEment, two story attic House; all modern improvements, fruit and shade trees, view of river, large garden, 45 minutes from Chambers street. Apply to W. H. ATWATER, 57 Maiden lane.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN YORKVILLE, A MODERN three story brown stone basement House, Eighty-third street, between Third and Fourth avenues, convenient to the Central Park; has all the modern improvements. Rent $400. Inquire of Dr. MACGREGOR, next door.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling House, 172 West Twenty-fifth street. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, 170 West Fiftieth street. Rent $175.

TO LET—THE STORE, BACK ROOM AND BACK BASEment of House 701 Eighth avenue; an excellent stand for any kind of business. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, 170 West Fiftieth street.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE AT UPPER PIERMONT, viz: 1 Parlor, Basement, and 5 Bed Rooms. Said House is within 10 minutes walk of the N. R. R. of N. J. Inquire of J. O. BELL, 339 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FIVE STORY BRICK ENGLISH BASEment House on West Twenty-fourth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. Rent $1,600.
JAMES R. EDWARDS & BRO.,
No. 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO RENT—THE LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP House No. 1 London terrace. Has all the modern improvements. Is 29 feet wide and the location is unexceptionable. Rent $1,000. JAMES R. EDWARDS & BRO.,
No. 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET LOW—A COTTAGE, COACH HOUSE, SUMmer House, &c., with about one acre of ground; large cherry, peach, plum and apple trees, seven large grape vines; beautifully situated on the west side, one block from Central Park. Apply to
M. F. BRAISTED, 109 West Forty-fifth street.

THE BROWN STONE CHURCH IN TWENTY-EIGHTH street, near Broadway, to let for part of the time, or for sale. Inquire at 56 West Twenty-fifth street, or 320 Bleecker street.

THREE VERY DESIRABLE AND ELEGANTLY lighted Lofts, 60x100 feet, situated at 254 and 256 Canal street, corner of Elm, with two entrances, to let. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises of NASCIMENTO, HOOPER & CO.

TO TRUNKMAKERS.—TO LET, THE DESIRABLE Basement 225½ Sixth avenue, near Fourteenth street. Apply in the shirt store.

12 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET THE WHOLE OF the Second Story, neatly furnished, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives without children. Reference given and required.

134 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET—SIX ROOMS TO let, elegantly furnished, plenty of closet room, hot and cold water; bath room in the house. Can accommodate about twelve persons. Call for four days.

THE TRADES

A CUSTOM CUTTER WANTED.—NONE BUT A STRICTly first class workman need apply at Rogers, Raymond's, corner Fulton and Nassau sts. Good city reference will be required.

AN ENGINE TURNER WANTED AT SCHWITTER Brothers, 177 Broadway.

A WATCHMAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS THE BUSIness perfectly, wants a good situation. Address Watchmaker, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER WANTS A SITUAtion in a merchant tailoring establishment. Address J. D., box 181 Herald office.

A SUPERIOR PANTALOON AND VEST CUTTER IS open to a situation. Satisfactory references. Moderate salary expected. Will leave the city if required. Address for one week M. D., box 223 Herald office.

BAKER WANTED—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands how to make New England Boston crackers. Address Baker, box 175 Herald office.

BOOKBINDERS WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD finishers; also a sheet man. Apply at No. 4 Reade st.

CUTTER WANTED—A MAN EXPERIENCED ON custom work; one willing to make himself generally useful when necessary in a clothing store. Address J. B., box 109 Herald office, with name and reference.

GARDENER WANTED—SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH preferred, to lay out and cultivate a fruit, flower and kitchen garden, look after horse and cow, with a few acres of land, and be generally useful. Call, with testimonials, at 120 Duane st.

HARNESS MAKER WANTED—A FIRST CLASS workman. One who understands his business and is competent to take charge of a workshop can hear of a first class situation by addressing Harness Maker, Spring street Post office.

I WILL GIVE $20 TO ANY MAN WHO WILL GET me a situation as Cutter or Trimmer in city or country. References given. Address George Seymour, box 140 Herald office.

JUST DISENGAGED—TWO PHOTOGRAPH PRINTERS. Address J. K., Herald office.

MILLSTONE BUILDERS AND DRESSERS WANTED. Apply at 21 Pearl st.

NEEDLEMAKERS WANTED—NONE BUT THOroughly competent men need apply.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 158 Mott st.

PLUMBER WANTED—NONE BUT A GOOD WORKman need apply at Thos. Howarth's, Plumber, New Brighton, Staten Island, North shore.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as stamper. Has been engaged in business for himself the last four years; has also some influence of trade; or as foreman in the bindery; no objection to go out of the city. Address Stamp, Herald office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST class operator; one thoroughly acquainted with all branches of the profession. Apply to J. B. Brown, 105 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO FIRST RATE FORWARDERS, AT the blank book manufactory, 42 and 44 Greene st.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTER OF ENGLISH POCKET and table cutlery, a salesman, to travel in the West with and effect sales from samples; to be paid by commission on sales. Address, with references, A. M., Herald office.

WANTED—A CUSTOM CUTTER. APPLY TO J. B. Moffatt, 17 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

WANTED—ONE ENGINE TURNING STRAIGHT LINE lathe, or any person who has two lathes and is willing to go in with an engine turner. Apply at Mr. Nichols', 29 John street.

WANTED—TWO PIANOFORTE FINISHERS AND A good cabinet maker. The highest wages paid. Apply at 245 West 28th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A MACHINIST OR TOOL MAKER. ONE wishing to go into the country, and who can come well recommended, can find a good situation by applying at 49 Chambers st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD CARPENTERS. Apply at No. 7 Morris st. E. BOOTES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SILVER ENGRAVER and gold ornamenter, or as general hand. Address Y. K., Herald office.

THE TRADES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO JOURNEYMEN INstrument makers. Apply at shop of American Telegraph Company, 65 1st st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—TWO HARNESS MAKERS, AT 107 NEWark avenue, Jersey City.

WATCHMAKER—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS WATCHmaker. None other need apply to Giles, Wales & Co., No. 13 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A TINSMITH, WHO UNDERSTANDS pumping. Constant employment to a good man. Address Tinsmith, Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS IN TOWNS AND SOLDIERS IN CAMP OR discharged are making easily $15 per day selling our great new Union Prize and Stationery Packages, containing fine writing materials, useful and fancy articles, rich gifts, &c., worth over $1, for only 25 cents. A splendid Watch, perfect timekeeper, presented free to each agent. Prize packages in endless variety at all prices. Agents wanted all through the country. Send for new circulars for 1863, containing extra inducements. S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street, largest and oldest Prize Package House in the world.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW TOM Thumb Packets, containing one Stationery and a card picture of the Lilliputian Couple, besides a gift of Jewelery. We also give a splendid Photographic Album to each agent. Send for our new circular. G. S. HASKINS & CO.,
36 Beekman st.

A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE ACTIVE EMPLOYment in a mercantile or shipping house. Can give first class reference and security if necessary. Address J. H. W., New York Post office.

A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS A little field work, can obtain a permanent situation in the office of a civil engineer by addressing W. B. E., box 194 Herald office.

A FEW MORE MEN WANTED—TO MAKE $1,000 per month with our patent Lamp Chimney. County rights from $100. Also a few agents wanted for other articles. RICHARDS & CO., 435 Broadway, New York.

A BOY WANTED—AT 86 SIXTH AVENUE, FROM 14 to 15 years of age; one who has been in a hat store preferred. Call on Monday morning.

BOY WANTED—TO WORK ON A FARM IN THE COUNtry; also to take care of horses. Either white or colored will answer. Apply at 46 Ann st., at 9 A. M.

BOY WANTED—AT THE NEW YORK MEDICAL INstitute, 8 Union square (opposite Washington statue), to give out circulars, &c., in New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. Also a good colored boy wanted.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in driving; must live with his parents and come well recommended. Apply at 294 4th st., from 7 to 8 A. M.

BARKEEPER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO GO A short distance in the country; must be genteel and cleanly in his habits. Apply at 100 Greenwich street, in liquor store, between 9 and 11 A. M. THOMAS TAFT.

BOY WANTED—TO RUN OF ERRANDS, AT M. Arthur & Sons, 69 Gold st. One living in Williamsburg preferred. $1 75 per week.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK in a drug store. He must have a thorough knowledge of the business and give satisfactory reference. Apply at 120 av. D.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN, WHO is accustomed to the city trade. Apply at the corner of Bridge st. and Myrtle ave.

FOR A SHORT WHALING VOYAGE AND STEAMships in the Navy—wanted, landsmen, seamen, carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards. Apply at the North River Rendezvous, 113 West street, up stairs, opposite the Jersey City ferry.

HEAD WAITER WANTED—FOR A HOTEL, A SHORT distance from New York; one who thoroughly understands the business. Address, stating the salary, S. L. Wilson, box 174 Herald office.

LAW CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO IS FAMILIAR with the practice. Apply at 18 Wall st., room 31.

OFFICE BOY; ALSO A YOUNG MAN OR GIRL ACcustomed to gilding, lettering, ornamental painting and designing in general. Call at No. 167 Fulton st., N. Y., on William H. Kinsley, Glass Letter Company.

OYSTERMAN WANTED. APPLY AT CLARK'S, 635 Broadway, corner 13th st.

PORTER WANTED—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO RECEIVing, delivering and arranging goods in auction house. Address, stating terms and references, B., box 211 Herald office.

PHYSICIAN WANTED; ALSO AN ELECTRICIAN, AT the New York Medical Institute, 8 Union square (opposite Washington statue). Must be active, gentlemanly and understand his profession. Situation permanent. Apply after 3 P. M.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, SALESMEN FOR CLOAK, hosiery, shawl and straw goods department of an extensive house in New Haven, Conn. Address, stating references and expectations, E. Malley, New Haven.

WAR IN MEXICO. WAR IN THE UNITED STATES. AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED. To sell our ARMY COT, LOUNGE AND CHAIR combined. GURLEY & BRADY, 449 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE and to take care of a horse. Apply to Wm. Feltreich, 563 2d av.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTER OF ENGLISH POCKET and table cutlery, a salesman to travel in the West with and effect sales from samples; to be paid by commission on sales. Address, with references, M. A., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COACH DRIVERS (FOR hacks) and one stable man. They must be sober and industrious men. Apply at No. 6 East Houston st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT FARMER, A SINGLE man, competent for all kinds of farm work, ploughing, cradling, milking cows, &c.; undoubted references required. Apply to James M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, 16 TO 18 years of age; must be an expert in marking goods, a good penman and come well recommended. Inquire at 253 6th av.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE Sabine, 100 men, landsmen, ordinary and able seamen, 20 musicians, and 60 boys, with their parents consent; also mechanics of all kinds. Three months pay in advance. Apply at the regular rendezvous, 116 South st.
GEORGE H. SITTERLEY.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 17 OR 18 YEARS OLD, TO take cash in and make himself generally useful; must have some knowledge of money and bring good reference. Address box 2,109 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, TO TAKE THE CARE of a horse, cow and garden, at Ravenswood, L. I.; must understand driving in the city and be trusty, honest and steady in habits. Apply at No. 10 Water st., between 3 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY FOR ERRANDS, &C.; MUST BE intelligent and obliging; from the country preferred. Apply between 8 and 10 to C. Erskine & Co., 93 Prince st.

WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, A BOY FROM 16 to 18 years old, residing with his parents; wages $1½ per week. Address in own handwriting, stating references, box No. 130 Herald office.

WANTED—GOOD DRESS GOODS SALESMEN. APply to Horton & Sons, 229 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE MEN TO SOLICIT ADvertisements for the Brooklyn City Directory; must be intelligent and gentlemanly in their address. Call at the Brooklyn office, Montague st., near Court, between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for three days. J. LAIN.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN AS AN ASSISTANT to work on a farm. Apply at 73 6th av., corner Waverley place.

WANTED—A BOY, 12 OR 14 YEARS OLD, IN CITY laundry, 244 Canal st.; place permanent and good wages. Inquire at the laundry.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, AN ASSISTant salesman in the cloth department (German preferred); must be competent and well acquainted with the trade. Address, with references and full particulars, Wm. F. Heins, 21 Nassau st., room 2.

WANTED—A BOY ACQUAINTED WITH A RETAIL liquor store. Apply at O'Donohue's, 73 Canal street, with reference.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a restaurant and ice cream saloon, at 171 Atlantic street, corner Clinton, Brooklyn.

WAITERS WANTED—AT TAYLOR'S SALOON, 365 and 367 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BOY TO ATTEND BAR. Inquire at the southeast corner of 26th st. and 2d av. Must be well recommended.

WANTED—A CLERK ON A STEAMBOAT, A GROcery clerk, also 2 gentlemen of good address for an insurance office. Apply at Merchants' Clerks' Registry office, 131 Fulton st. Other situations open. No commission in advance. Reference to first class houses. Established 1856.

WANTED—IN A LEATHER STORE, A YOUNG MAN, as assistant bookkeeper and salesman; one having some experience and residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, salary expected, &c., J. F. W., box 1,380 Post office.

WANTED—IN A CLOTHING STORE, A MAN TO ACT as salesman and trimmer; to an experienced hand a steady place. Apply at 363 Hudson st., corner of King.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS salesmen. No others need apply, before 8 A. M., to Legrain, 729 Broadway.

WANTED—A COLORED YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) TO go into the country and do chores; must be willing to prepare stove wood and make himself generally useful. Inquire at 69 Pearl st., at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day and Monday.

WANTED—TEN TO FIFTEEN RUGGED MEN TO work on a farm; must be sober, willing and industrious, good milkers, and handy with scythe, axe and spade. Inquire at 69 Pearl st., at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day and Monday.

WANTED—AT VAN DYKE'S HOTEL, IN CATHARINE slip, two or three good waiters; none but those acquainted with checks wanted; none others need apply.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, ABOUT 17 or 18 years of age, as an assistant in a drug store; one that has had a year or two of experience, and can bring good reference, may apply at 644 6th ave.

WANTED—5 MEN FOR STEAMERS, 2 CLERKS, entry clerks, 3 porters, 2 brakemen, 2 express drivers, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California, 1 stewardess, 2 conductors, clerk for a coal yard. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham square.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO WORK ON A SMALL farm and take care of horses; wages from $10 to $12 per month; 55 miles from this city. Inquire of H. C. McEwing, 150 Chambers st., from 11 to 2.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in the manufacture of hoop skirts, at 375 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A GARDENER, WHO UNDERSTANDS HIS business; a German preferred; must be a single man and not afraid to work. Call at 42 John st., from 11 to 2 o'clock this day.

WANTED—TWO FARM LABORERS, WHO FULLY understand the business; Protestants preferred. Apply to James, office of the New York Observer, 37 Park Row.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, TO ASSIST IN DRAUGHTing, also in keeping a set of books. Apply to Brewster & Baldwin, 735 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

$10 POSITIVELY MADE FROM $1.—SOMETHING urgently needed in every family. Very neat and portable. Agents wanted everywhere. Call and see it, a sample sent free by mail for 15 cents that retails for $1, by R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham square, New York.

400 MORE AGENTS WANTED—BUSINESS LIGHT and genteel, and agents make $3 a day with the greatest ease. Circulars free.
J. W. STEPHENS, Morristown, N. J.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT THE LARGE FIRST CLASS SERVANTS INSTItute, corner of Eleventh street and Sixth avenue, are good places and good servants to suit all—German, English, Irish, American and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

A NEAT GIRL WANTED—TO DO CHAMBERWORK and plain sewing; well recommended from last place; wages $5. Call at 803 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—A GOOD FITTER WANTed immediately; good wages and constant employment. Inquire at 303 Broadway.

GERMAN GIRL WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A child six years old, and wait on table, in a small family a short distance in the country; must speak German correctly and bring good references; wages $8. Apply at 235 5th av., between 9 and 11 A. M.

GIRL WANTED—TO ATTEND A BAKERY IN 8TH AV.; must be acquainted with the business and have good references. Apply in the bakery, 186 Mulberry st.

GOOD WAGES PAID TO TWO GOOD FEMALE COMpositors, also to an honest and faithful boy to do errands. Apply to T. R. Dawley, 13 Park row.

MOTHER WANTED.—A SINGLE WOMAN, WHO IS engaged in a respectable business and occupies part of her own house, wants a middle aged, motherly American woman to live with her as companion, housekeeper and seamstress, to do the housework for the two, &c. Address, giving full particulars, Abbott, Herald office. References given and required.

MILLINERS WANTED.—50 GIRLS WANTED TO TRIM straw bonnets. Apply at 231 Broadway, up stairs.

SALESWOMEN WANTED—WANTED THREE EXPErienced saleswomen for straw goods and made up millinery departments. Address, stating references and expectations, Edward Malley, New Haven, Conn.

TRIMMERS WANTED.—WANTED, FIVE TRIMMERS and ten first class milliners. Apply for three days between ten and five o'clock, to Madame Werner, 13 Division st.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO first class trimmers. Apply, with reference, at 193 8th ave., corner of 20th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A GERman girl; one who thoroughly understands cooking, washing and ironing, with good city reference. Inquire at 41 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED PERson, to do sewing and to assist at times some grown children. Inquire at No. 2 Livingston place, between 15th and 16th sts., in the forenoon.

WANTED—BY THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN, A first class French cook. Good references required. Address, with full particulars, T. Z., box 1,344 Post office.

WANTED—A TIDY COLORED WOMAN, TO GO TO New Haven, Conn., to do general housework in a small family; best of references required. Apply to the steward of steamer Elm City, (pier 25 East river), N. Y., before 3 P. M.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN infant three weeks old, at her own residence. Inquire at 410 3d av., top, floor front.

WANTED—AT TAYLOR'S SALOON, 365 AND 367 Broadway, a saleswoman.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY OF THREE PERsons, a girl to do light housework, washing and ironing; must be able to read and write; a German preferred; wages $5 a month. Apply at 239 East 10th st., in the basement.

WANTED—A NICE, CLEAN AMERICAN OR GERman girl, to do general housework; one who is kind to children. Apply at 601 Washington street.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; reference required. Apply at No. 13 Monroe place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; must understand her business and be well recommended. Apply at 35 West 20th st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CLOAK AND MANTILLA makers; highest wages paid in the city. Apply for three days to Charlotte G. Smith, 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer; one who is well recommended, and is honest and willing, can apply in Raymond st., east side, third house north Fulton av.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family and to assist in taking care of a child. Apply at 91 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; ALSO A COOK; MUST UNderstand the care of milk and butter; none but competent persons, with good references, and willing to go a short distance in the country, need apply at Gramercy Park House, room 21, from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, IN a private family; none need apply unless they understand their business and must have reference from her last place. Apply at 258 Greenwich st.

WANTED—FIFTY GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND GOLD embroidering, to work on shoulder straps for the army; price $5 per pair. Inquire at Nos. 28 and 30 Division st., up stairs.
Mrs. L. V. WELDON.

WANTED—A NICE, TIDY GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply to Mrs. Archer, 710 8th av. German preferred.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS WAITRESS; she must be able to give the best city reference. Apply at 51 East 34th st., from 12 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, FIRST RATE washer and ironer. Call at 56 West 46th st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO OR THREE SMART [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE—DOING A good and profitable business over the counter. Inquire at 379 Hudson street.

A $500 MARBLE MANTEL, BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTed, new and in perfect condition, will be exchanged for a first class Trotting Wagon or other convertible property. Apply to F. D. WHALE, 111 Fulton street, second floor, room No. 1.

A NEW INVENTION FOR SALE—A USEFUL ARTIcle for carrying [illegible] a fruit [illegible] never [illegible]. The advertiser has tried several, but has not funds to manufacture and patent. Will be sold cheap. Address P. C. D., station B.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—FOR SALE, A first class Liquor Store, on a leading thoroughfare; long lease, and very low rent; will be sold cheap, with or without Stock. The owner engaged in another business. Inquire at 429 Grand street.

BUTCHER'S SHOP FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER stand in market in the Seventh ward, twelve years established, with all fixtures complete. Will be sold low. Apply to PAYTEN, 90 Division street.

BOOK BINDER'S STOCK FOR SALE, CONSISTING of Cutting Machine, Stamping Press, Standing Press, Shears and other articles. Can be seen day or evening, at 97 Varick street, private entrance. H. NICHOLS.

CHARCOAL DUST.—CHARCOAL DUST FOR SALE, AT JOHN H. KAPP'S Charcoal depot, 363 and 365 Rivington street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—GOOD LOCATION AND doing a good business. To be sold, as the owner has other business. Address Druggist, box 114 Post office, or apply on the premises, 154 Broome street, after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS OF A PERson in ill health, a superior Drinking and Eating House, commanding the steamship trade of California, Havana and New Orleans; also a small Oyster and Eating House doing a good trade. Inquire of D. S. PERRY, 26 West street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LIQUOR STORES on Grand street, where political meetings are being held; seven years' lease; very cheap rent. This is a chance seldom met with. WILLIAM ABBOTT, 4 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLATFORM COAL SCALE, MADE BY the Journeymen's Scale Company; will weigh horse and cart. Also, Office Fixtures, Sheds and Packing of a coal yard. Apply at 161 Chrystie street.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON, It is the best place in Brooklyn. Will be sold cheap as the owner is going to retire from business. Address K., Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE—A TOBACCO FACTORY, IN COMPLETE order, in a flourishing village, within a short distance of this city, with constant water communication; will be disposed of on liberal terms, the present owner retiring from business. Apply at 161 Maiden lane.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROcery, 472 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BUTTER AND MILK DEPOT; now doing a good business, on Third avenue one door above 81, west side; reason for selling out the owner has other business and cannot attend to both. Apply to J. FROST, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT BOILER, 22 FEET LONG, 8½ feet shell, with full set of Grate Bars. Can be seen on pier foot Thirteenth street, North river; but little used; price $1,800. Inquire of COBANKS & THEALL, 49 Harrison street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF ONE OF the best Corner Liquor Stores on east side of the city. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to JAMES McCORMICK & CO., 29 Beaver street.

IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE OR rent.—A large and conveniently arranged Iron Foundry, situated in the city of New York, now in successful operation and doing a profitable business, will be sold low to a cash purchaser, or leased for a term of years. Inquire of
BENEDICT & COIT, 24 Pine street.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A RETAIL BOOT AND Shoe Store, doing a good trade in sale and custom work; sale on account of ill health. Address Dimand E., Herald office, for two days.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE—AT 457 SIXTH AVENUE, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE oldest and best paying English Ale and Chop Houses in the city, convenient to Broadway, completely furnished, the lodging pay the rent. Apply to W. H. ROMAINE, 99 Bowery, fourth floor. No agents.

WILL BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE—THE STOCK AND Fixtures of a well located Bar and Dwelling, with a lease, at a low rent, in the Seventh ward, South street. Apply to C. M. SWEENY, 342 Water street.

$500 OR $400—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, THE old established Hosiery and Fancy Store, 918 Eighth avenue, as the owner is in ill health. Those parties who have applied are notified that unless they settle before 6 o'clock P. M. the fixtures will be sold to a party who wants it for another business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN PIG IRON.
1,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON,
MOTTLED AND WHITE.
FOR SALE BY THE
LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY,
48 EXCHANGE PLACE.

AUTOPERIPETETIKOS, OR WALKING DOLL.—WE are now prepared to furnish to the trade in any quantity. MARTIN & RUNYAN, Patentees, 299 Broadway, New York.

AN EXPERIENCED SEA CAPTAIN, OF BUSINESS qualifications and considerable means, would take command of a small steamer or sailing vessel on shares. Can procure profitable employment from the government, and would advance means, if necessary, to fit out a vessel for sea. Letters addressed to Capt. B., box 2,961 New York Post office, will meet immediate attention.

BEST WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW Shades, two yards long, well put up, with fixtures complete, $1 75 each; gold striped and other Shades cheap; old Shades put up, 20 cents each. N. B.—Shades cleaned.
G. VANE, 119 East Nineteenth street.

BIRD CAGES.—J. MAXHEIMER & CO., MANUFACturers of Japanned Tin Bird Cages, [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses and girls for general housework, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery.

A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY AND INtelligence, with good references, desires a situation as lady's maid, or companion to a lady travelling or would be willing to take charge of small children. Address Mary McNair, station D.

A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Please call at 104 East 11th st.

A WOMAN WISHES A BABY OF RESPECTABLE parents to wet nurse at her own house; lost her own baby two days since; has a good breast of fresh milk. Apply for a week at 45 Oliver st., room No. 8.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WILL TAKE WASHING for a few gentlemen; satisfactorily completed; references if required. Call at Mr. Martin's, 55 Thompson st., near 3, ring in the rear.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, who has lost her own baby, as wet nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days at 141 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of city reference given. Can be seen at 141 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avenues.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to go travelling; best of city reference. Can be seen at [illegible] 7th av., near 29th st.

A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL WISHES TO GO IN THE country with a respectable family, for the summer, to take care of children. Call on or address E. F. Thompson, 131 Jay st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED A situation, by a neat and competent person, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and poultry; is a good baker; or would take a place as laundress. Call for two days at 170 East 2[illegible] st., near 2d av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman of experience, as nurse, who understands the care of an infant from its birth; would do light chamberwork if required; has the best of reference from where she lived for 13 years. Can be seen until suited at 159 West 29 st., between 7th and 8th aves.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN WISHES TO procure a baby to wet nurse; [illegible] for three years; to take care of children and do plain sewing or as chambermaid and to do sewing; moderate wages. Can be seen at 22 Pike st., second floor, front room, for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION FOR a young English woman as nurse and seamstress, in a good family, the children not under three or four years old. Apply at 194 Fifth ave.

A GERMAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION IN A REspectable private family as chambermaid and to do sewing; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is obliging and obliging. Call at 219 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A GERMAN GIRL, NINETEEN YEARS OF AGE, wants a situation in an American family as chambermaid and to take care of children. Call at 12 Little 12th st., near 9th av.

A FRENCH LADY, MIDDLE AGED, WISHES A SITuation as housekeeper, or for a gentleman; is fully capable; or would take charge of two or three children. Good reference. Call at 129 West 29th st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A respectable woman who understands taking care of a baby, and has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 125 Clinton place, near 6th av., second floor, room No. 4.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at 21 Livingston st., Brooklyn. Will have a good recommendation.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has good city references. Apply at 123 East 21th st.

WANTED—A BABY TO WET NURSE, BY A REspectable woman, having lost her own baby and has but one child living. Call at her own residence, 141 East 10th st., near 1st av., in the rear house. Mrs. Kelly.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a middle aged American lady, or as a companion; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; no objection to proceeding to the country, or to travel; the advertiser is an experienced housekeeper; none but parties of respectability need apply. Address Mrs. Hudson, station D, Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation in a private family as waitress; has the best of references. Can be seen at her present employers, where she has lived three years, on Saturday and Monday, 281 5th ave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE NEW YORK LAW Institute, held at the Library, April 4, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions proposed by Charles Tracy, and seconded by James W. Gerard, were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Since the last meeting of the New York Law Institute its venerable President, John Anthon, Esq., has been removed by death, therefore

Resolved, That we hold the deceased in great respect and veneration for his eminent ability, learning and efficiency as a lawyer, and his distinguished career and courteous bearing at the bar as well as for his valuable services to this Law Institute, of which he was one of the founders and was in succession Vice President and President for a period of twenty-four years.

Resolved, That in order to express the regard of the members of the Institute for their late President and friend, [illegible] the records and a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that it a same be published.
(A Copy.) ROBERT EMMETT, Recording Secretary.

AN EXHIBITION OF FREE DRAWING CLASSES, OF the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, will take place at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, THREE cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at FIVE cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—

One Copy	$2
Three Copies	5
Five Copies	8
Ten Copies	15

Volume XXVIII ....No. 100

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—Italian Opera.—Matinee at One—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Evening—German Opera—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—EDITH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—MY NOBLE SON-IN-LAW.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—EAST LYNNE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BANTRY BAY—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SATANAS—KING, DEVIL AND DESERTER—THE ASSASSIN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SNOW BIRD—JACK AND THE BEANSTALK—LENDERNIE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—MINNIE WARREN, COM. NUTT, LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours.—UNCLE FOOZLE—LADY OF MUNSTER. Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.—HIGH DADDY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—I AIN'T GOT TIME TO TARRY.

THE NEW IDEA, 485 Broadway.—SONGS, BURLESQUES, BALLETS, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION OF THE LAUGHING GAS, WITH COMMODORE NUTT AND CONCERT BY THE OLD FOLKS.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON, OR A TOUR IN IRELAND.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 11, 1863.

ANOTHER TRIPLE SHEET.

Owing to the pressure on our space from news and advertisements, we are compelled, at a great cost, to publish a triple sheet to-day—which is the second this week—in the face of the high price of paper and printing materials. But the people's appreciation of our enterprise enables us to do this; for every one who has any kind of trade, or wares, or profession, which he desires to make known throughout the land, in order to obtain numerous customers, will naturally go with his advertisements to the journal which is in everybody's hands. Hence the pressure on our columns.

It is no wonder that this is the case when all our contemporaries are obliged to admit that the HERALD is *the* newspaper of the country. For instance, the *Tribune*, through its managing editor, makes the following confession in a letter to one of its own reporters:—

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, April 23, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR—

* * * * * * *

The curiosity and anxiety about Yorktown is feverish, and the public like the paper best that is always giving something. If there is absolutely *nothing* to write about, drop a line and tell me that. The HERALD *is constantly ahead of us* with Yorktown news. The battle of the 16th we were compelled to copy from it.

Yours, very truly, S. H. GAY.

We know of several other letters of the same import from this and other establishments, complaining that "the HERALD is constantly ahead of them with news." They are well aware that it is this that gives circulation, and that circulation brings advertisements.

OUR MAP OF CHARLESTON.

We republish, on the first page of this morning's paper, our map of Charleston and of the rebel batteries for the defence of that place. It is the best map for reference that has yet been given, and will bear repetition. It enables the public to see at a glance the position of our iron-clads in the action of Tuesday last, as briefly described by the rebel telegraphic despatches published on the third page.

THE SITUATION.

The long expected attack upon Charleston commenced on Tuesday last. In the early part of the day only four of our iron-clads were engaged—probably three fitted with submarine devils and one other. According to the rebels the firing from both parties was very heavy, and during the action the Ironsides grounded, but got off and dropped out of range.

About two o'clock in the afternoon seven Monitor batteries, the Keokuk and Ironsides again renewed the contest at about one mile and three-quarters distant, as in all probability no obstructions were found, and for three hours the firing was rapid and heavy. Fort Sumter seems to have been the object and aim of the operations at that time. At four o'clock the Ironsides and Keokuk withdrew, leaving the other vessels to continue the work for an hour longer. It is probable that the signals from the flagship were not readily seen on account of the dense smoke from the guns, and it was not until sometime afterwards they noticed she had left. This may account for their remaining an hour later. It is apparent that the rebels have but little confidence in their iron-clads, as they did not attempt to engage until our vessels withdrew. The casualties in Fort Sumter were one killed and five badly wounded, showing that some good gunnery was exhibited either at their barbette or through the embrasures. No reports had been received from the other rebel batteries at the time of sending the despatch to Richmond, and it is fair to presume that our wooden vessels, with their long range rifles, had been engaging some of the rebel earth works.

On Wednesday there seemed to have been no signs of a renewal of the attack; but of course the rebels had no means of knowing the intentions of Admiral Dupont, and therefore they are not justified in feeling very joyous over the fact that no signs were visible of a movement. Twenty-two Union vessels were reported off the bar. These comprise the wooden gunboats, the ordnance vessels and storeships. The Keokuk was evidently injured—she is reported sunk off Morris Island—as only eight iron-clads are reported inside the bar on Wednesday. It is possible that she may have been penetrated by a shot, and was beached, in hopes to repair the damage by plugging up the hole, and then get her off. She must have been out of the range of the rebel guns, or they would have made an effort to keep up such a hot fire upon her as to prevent us from extricating her from her position.

It is possible, therefore, that our fleet went up to draw the fire of the forts, to feel for the rebel obstructions and prepare for a dash by the forts; and that as soon as they are in readiness another move in greater force would be made on Thursday or yesterday, for certainly the wooden vessels, with the number of heavy guns they carry, can do something to draw some of the fire from the forts, which would otherwise be directed at the iron-clads.

We learn from the Richmond papers of Thursday, concerning the state of affairs at Vicksburg, that the Union forces are being withdrawn from the peninsula; that four transports have gone up the river filled with our troops, and that the levee has been cut through by our forces and the water turned into our old camping ground. A despatch from Jackson, Miss., says that Admiral Farragut is still above Port Hudson with three vessels, and that Vicksburg will be attacked positively this week. The government stores of the rebels at Bayou Sara were destroyed on Tuesday by the flagship Hartford. The same authority says that the "lower fleet"—part of Banks' expedition we presume—has opened fire upon the batteries, but that they were out of range. The Petersburg *Express* of the 8th indicates that some terrible preparations are being made by the rebels to destroy Farragut's ships, the Hartford and Albatross.

The news from North Carolina represents General Foster in a very critical condition near Washington, where he was pretty closely hemmed in by the enemy. Reinforcements were sent to him on vessels from Newbern, but had not been able to reach him. Forces by land were also pushing along to his assistance, but at last advices had not arrived at Washington. Despatches from Richmond yesterday say that two of our batteries were captured on Sunday, seven miles below the town; that two of our gunboats were badly damaged, and the Louisiana was sunk while attempting to run by the rebel batteries. General Foster refuses to surrender, and it was thought General Hill would shell the town. It is believed, however, that Foster can hold out against all disadvantages, for several days yet.

The last sensation story comes from a sensation journal in Philadelphia. It relates to a mare's nest discovered by an astute United States detective in a barn near Reading, Berks county, Penn., who, according to his own testimony, "piped" for information concerning some grand plot to abduct—or "abdicate," as his notes had it—the President, to resist the conscription act, and bring the war to a speedy termination. The detective hid away under the straw in a certain barn, and heard a conversation tending to the above purpose. Oaths were administered, he says, but he could not see the Bible upon which they were sworn. On cross-examination, he admitted that an obligation to support the constitution of the United States was taken by the "conspirators." Three of the parties were arrested upon this information, and carried to Philadelphia, where, after an examination by the United States Commissioner, they were admitted to bail. Stories were prevalent that an organized mob was proceeding from Reading to rescue the prisoners, who are set down to be Knights of the Golden Circle; but we have not heard of any disturbance, so far. The truth of the story probably is that some foolish copperheads held a meeting in a barn, and that an officious detective was very anxious to exhibit his zeal and capacity for "piping" on the occasion. It appears that the conspirators made several dangerous prods with a hayfork among the straw where the detective was concealed; but they did not hit in the right place, or else this interesting and alarming story would never have seen the light.

We learn from Nashville that the rebel guerillas are destroying the railroad trains in Kentucky and Tennessee to a fearful extent, running them off the track and murdering the train guards. The forces of General Granger were attacked by Van Dorn at Franklin on the 9th, and after a severe fight the rebels were driven back.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg and Southampton, at this port, we have dates to the 25th, two days later than the news by the City of Cork. In the House of Lords Earl Russell emphatically declared in favor of continuing the non-intervention policy of England in the American question in reply to an argument of Lord Stratheden, who urged several precedents to show that intervention by foreign Powers had been not only common, but effectual, in settling revolutionary difficulties.

The Confederate loan had fallen from 4 a 4½ premium on Saturday, to 2 a 2¾ on the evening of the 24th.

We have more intelligence of the pirate Alabama. The Bethiah Thayer, arrived at Nantes from Callao, was boarded by the rebel pirate, and the master had to sign for $40,000 to obtain his release. The Miss Nightingale, which arrived in England, had on board Captain Cooper, master of the ship John A. Park, of Hallowell, which the Alabama had destroyed.

The news from Poland is not favorable to the success of the popular movement. We give details of the defeat and surrender of Langiewicz. Although the English press consider the Polish insurrection virtually at an end, yet the Revolutionary Committee appeals to the Polish people to continue the struggle.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bills amending the New York Harbor Pilotage law and establishing a bureau of licenses for this city were ordered to a third reading. Favorable reports were made on the bills confirming certain ordinances of our Common Council, providing for the recording of United States Internal Revenue stamps, incorporating the Soldiers' Home and the Soldiers' Rest, and the Forty-second Street Railroad bill. The Annual Appropriation bill was passed. The bill for the incorporation of the New York Society for the Protection of Destitute Children was referred to a Select Committee.

In the Assembly the bill amending the Excise law was recommitted. The Broadway Railroad bill being received from the Senate, a motion was made to refer it to the Committee on Cities; but this was defeated, and it was referred to the Railroad Committee. The bill to regulate the Staten Island ferries was reported complete to the House. The Senate bill to encourage volunteering and re-enlistments was ordered to a third reading. A number of bills were reported complete by the Grinding Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Constitutional Union League held a meeting last evening, at the corner of Broadway and Eighth street, Mr. J. L. Noyes in the chair, when resolutions were adopted advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war, and denying any connection whatever with the recent peace meeting which took place at the Cooper Institute. Committees were appointed and steps taken to organize leagues in the different wards of the city. Speeches were made by Messrs. R. F. Stevens, Dr. Decy, George Kelsey, J. C. Ham and others.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, the Grand Jury handed in a large number of indictments for minor offences. The calendar was then called; but in consequence of the non-attendance of witnesses the Court was adjourned until this morning.

The gold market was agitated yesterday by the war rumors, and, after selling at 148, closed at about 149¾. Stocks were unsettled—some higher, some lower. Money was very easy. It was difficult to give quotations for exchange. In the morning it sold at 161½; later in the day 163-4 was about the price.

The market for cotton continued dull and unsettled yesterday. There was more doing in flour, at steady rates, and in corn at a shade lower prices, while wheat was quiet. The demand for groceries was mainly confined to Rio coffee, 4,500 bags of which changed hands at uniform quotations. East India rice was in more request. Firecrackers were brisker. A fair business was reported in hay and tallow. Whiskey was dull and heavy. The movements in dry goods, in private trade, were extremely limited throughout the week, owing partly to the violent fluctuations in gold, which had the effect of intimidating buyers, who have been anticipating a further reduction in prices, and have consequently been doing very little in the regular way. The auctioneers have been kept quite busy, in selling both domestic and foreign fabrics to large companies, whose competition, however, was without much spirit, especially in the early part of the week, and consequently prices were seriously depressed—less so yesterday than previously. The changes in other branches of trade were not remarkable. The imports of foreign dry goods during the week were in value only $951,624.

The Attack on Charleston—Rebel Accounts of a Repulse to Our Fleet.

We receive by way of Richmond a brief account of the results of the first day's operations of our iron-clads against the forts in Charleston harbor. At first view they would appear to be rather unfavorable to us. According to the rebel statement, the attack commenced on the morning of the 7th, when four of the Monitors opened fire; in the afternoon eight of our Monitors, with the Ironsides, opened fire on Fort Sumter. At half-past two the firing became incessant on both sides, the three principal forts concentrating their guns upon our fleet, and about five o'clock it gradually diminished, and soon after ceased. It is stated that two of our vessels—the Keokuk and the Ironsides—were disabled in the fight, and that the former lies sunk on the beach off Morris Island. The Ironsides was got off and taken out of range. There was no renewal of the attack on the following day, at least up to the period of the transmission of the despatch. It is added, however, that seven of our turreted iron-clads and the Ironsides were still within the bar, while a blockading force of twenty-two more of our vessels lay outside.

This statement of the affair, taken without the accompanying facts, would lead to the inference that our fleet had met with a serious check. We are satisfied, however, that it will be found that the result of the demonstration of the 7th does not deserve this character, and that it was intended merely as a feeler of the enemy's batteries. There are two circumstances that would go to establish this assumption. It is mentioned that the distance at which our vessels opened fire was three thousand yards, and that it was continued only for three hours. Now, as there was nothing to prevent our iron-clads approaching within three thousand yards of Fort Sumter, and as three hours' firing could not possibly exhaust their supplies of ammunition, it is clear that the object of the attack could only have been to draw the fire of the enemy and to try the breaching power of our own guns. The injuries received by the Ironsides and the Keokuk are no doubt exaggerated; but in any case they would not have furnished a sufficient reason for the suspension of the assault after so brief a duration. At no time has any great dependence been placed by naval men on either of these vessels.

But, taking the news in its worst possible aspect, it ought not to surprise or discourage any one. The ostensibly formidable preparations which the government has been making for the reduction of Charleston have had the effect of stimulating the rebels to strain every effort for their defeat, and for the last year and a half the best engineers and artillery officers in their service have been expending all the resources which they could command for the defence of both the city and harbor. The result is that whilst on our side we have only brought the thirty-two guns of our iron-clads to the assault, they have between three and four hundred pieces in position on the different forts and floating batteries, including a number of the famous Whitworth and Armstrong cannon, imported from England. With such facts before us, we should not feel discouraged by these rebel accounts, or let our present efforts against the place were not to meet with immediate success. The affair of the 7th, of which the Richmond papers make so much account, must not, however, be looked upon as any indication of failure. As we have shown, it was merely intended as a feeler of the strength of the enemy's batteries, a preliminary without which no experienced naval commander would commence an assault of such magnitude and risk.

In whatever light, however, the affair of the 7th is to be regarded, it ought not and must not be allowed to affect the ultimate result. Places like Charleston and Vicksburg are not to be reduced in a day, and it is the duty of the government to concentrate all its available resources for such efforts. Congress has invested it with enormous powers, given it a conscription law which places at its disposal the whole military strength of the country, and furnished it with money sufficient to meet all the demands that the war can entail upon it for the next couple of years. Under such circumstances it must know no such word as fail, it must recognize no such phrase as impossible. Let no military or naval operation be undertaken when there is reason to believe that our means are insufficient to insure the object aimed at. The prestige of frequent success is better than that of great victories alternated with reverses. With the resources we possess, even temporary defeat entails lasting disgrace and humiliation.

The Privateering Question—Strong Probability of a Rupture with England.

Important information which we have received from Washington, and from sources entitled to respect, leads us to conclude that there are strong probabilities existing of a speedy rupture between the United States and England, resulting from the unfriendly and offensive course of the British government towards this country in reference to rebel privateers built, armed and equipped in British ports, and issuing therefrom to prey upon American commerce on the high seas.

Our readers are aware that since the adjournment of Congress the Cabinet from time to time has been reported as having had under consideration the question of the employment of private armed vessels on the ocean in the further prosecution of this war, and in pursuance of the late act of Congress on the subject. This question, we understand, the Cabinet has at length determined shall be left to the decision of England, and upon her acceptance of peace or war with the United States, in relation to these Anglo-rebel privateers. In other words, the administration, in Cabinet council, has resolved that England shall in good faith adhere to her proclamations of neutrality, and that her ports no longer shall be the navy yards of the "so-called Confederate States;" or that swarms of privateers, under the flag of the United States, shall be let loose upon the ocean, to make reprisals upon English commerce. Of course this will be war; and the demand indicated, which is to go out to England, for an honest observance of her obligations of neutrality, embraces this warning, or a conditional declaration of war.

In this connection, the correspondence which we publish this morning, between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, is very interesting and significant. Mr. Adams calls the attention of Earl Russell to the "admitted fact of a violation of a statue of this kingdom (England) intended to prevent ill-disposed persons from involving it in difficulty, by committing wanton and injurious assaults upon foreign nations with which it is at peace, of which her Majesty's Ministers are invited to take cognizance; of which they do take cognizance, so far as to prepare measures of prevention, but which, by reason of circumstances wholly within their own control, they do not prevent in season to save the justly complaining party from serious injury."

The flippant and ill-tempered reply of Earl Russell to this grave and undeniable charge may be readily answered. He cannot escape under the miserable plea that the local laws of England have restrained her government from interfering, while they have facilitated the building, arming, equipment and sending out from English ports of armed vessels to prey, under an unrecognized flag, upon the commerce of a friendly nation. We have nothing to do with the local laws of England. We hold her to her proclamation of neutrality and to the supreme law of nations. Nor will the shallow excuse avail Earl Russell that British subjects have disregarded the Queen's proclamation in furnishing war supplies to both parties in this civil war. The offence still exists that her Majesty's government, in its indifference to the notorious acts of which Mr. Adams complains, has practically made itself a confederate of Jeff. Davis and an enemy of the United States; for when the attention of a government has been seasonably drawn to any illegal acts of its citizens or subjects, and it fails to enforce its obligations and its authority, it becomes a party to the offence complained of, and may be justly called upon for the reparation of all resulting damages to the party injured.

No doubt such have been the conclusions of the Cabinet in regard to the rebel privateer Alabama, and other vessels on the same service, sent out from the shipyards of England. Thus the very cases of the Citizen Genet's privateers furnish, in their final settlement, a conclusive answer to the defence in which they are brought forward by Earl Russell. England will therefore be called upon for indemnity, and, in default thereof, she will in all probability be compelled to meet the alternative of reprisals by privateers upon her own commerce, and the tremendous responsibilities and dangers, foreign and domestic, of a war with the United States.

We have nothing to expect from considerations of justice from the British government. The existing ministry, instead of cultivating the good will of the United States, have manifested in every way, from the outbreak of this rebellion, a strong inclination to take sides with it, offensive and defensive, in order to destroy this overshadowing republic. England may, therefore, prefer war to the reparation of the wrongs she has committed against us. She will, at all events, be required to change her course or take the consequences. We know that a war with England will unite the people of the loyal States as they have never been united heretofore; and doubtless this conviction has had its weight in bringing the administration to the resolution of presenting the simple alternative to Earl Russell of an honest neutrality or war.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.—We publish to-day the first instalment of a most able historical sketch of the ill-advised French expedition to the republic of Mexico. It is a document well worthy of being read by every person who is interested in the present war between the greatest military nation of Europe and a country divided and weakened by civil discords; but in whose welfare we can never cease to feel an abiding interest. This *resumé* of the causes and effects of the French invasion of the land of Montezuma is written by a gentleman of the highest educational ability, whose sources of information have always been reliable and in every way unimpeachable. We commend the recital to the attention of all our readers, as it will form one of the most important features in the future history of this invasory expedition. Now that the Polish insurrection has been suffocated by the colossal power of Russia, and the want of organization and supplies among the Poles themselves, this Mexican war will naturally assume more extensive proportions, and as the French advance into the interior of the country they will meet with accumulating difficulties, and their affairs will become more and more complicated. The sketch which we begin to publish to-day will be invaluable as a commentary on the whole enterprise, abounding as it does in most useful and varied information.

The instalment which we publish to-day gives a general idea of the condition of the Mexican republic at the beginning of the French invasion; relates the true feeling of the Mexican people towards their French "liberadors;" shows the devotion and patriotism of the noblest and meanest of the people to the truth of republican freedom; explains the formation of guerilla corps and their modes of existence and operation, and illustrates the difficulties which must attend the French army of invasion. The recital is brought down in this first part to the period when the writer arrives at Vera Cruz. The following papers will treat of the landing of the French troops, the fortifications of Puebla, the defences of Mexico, and all the other ramifications of this extraordinary expedition. The document on the whole is a most interesting one.

Our Diplomatists In and Out of Place.

President Lincoln, having concluded his arrangements for putting down the rebellion at home, is about to reinforce our diplomatic corps in Europe. Our armies are now mustered and marshalled and ready for action, and Charleston, Vicksburg, Richmond and all the other strongholds of the rebellion will soon be conquered and in our possession. It only remains now to put our finances in good order and to strengthen our diplomatic army, and our long agony will be over. To accomplish this crowning and finishing triumph our good, honest, amiable and patriotic President has selected the three representative men of the age—Clay, Jewett and Wikoff.

General Cassius M. Clay sailed on Thursday, for Russia, as the United States Minister. He was ordered to proceed to the scene of his future labors some time ago; but it is an infirmity of his great mind that he never can obey orders. This was so distinctly proven during his military career that when the President desires Clay to go abroad he probably ordered him to stay at home, on the same principle that the Irishman who wishes his pig to go to the market at Dublin always attempts to drive the animal towards Derry. The last we heard of General Clay before his departure, he was sitting upon the platform of a Loyal League meeting. For a wonder, he was not making a speech. This reticence is a sign of improvement. The General has followed it up by leaving in the last steamer. According to last accounts, the Czar has succeeded in quelling the Polish rebellion, and will have more faith than ever in our power to do the same thing with Jeff. Davis & Company. Consequently Minister Clay will have a comparatively easy job of his diplomatic appointment. The Connecticut election was settled on Monday, and the fact that Gen. Clay did not meddle in it accounts for the success of the administration party. There is no other election just at present in which Clay can be of any service, and he therefore started for Russia immediately. By the time he reaches St. Petersburg, unpacks his trunks, packs them again, and returns to this country, the rebellion will be squelched, and the next Presidential canvass inaugurated. There is barely time for him to do something for his salary and his mileage. *Bon voyage*, General Minister Clay!

Colorado Jewett, like Clay, has again started for Europe. We recently received several communications from him, and he reported himself in his native gold mines, taking account of stock and preparing to fill our empty treasury. Now, having finished his work there, he is about to attempt mediation. He has taken the steamer at Halifax in order to avoid Secretary Seward's interference. His tabular statements of the number of thousands of pounds avoirdupois of gold which he has already collected would make Midas mad with envy. California and Australia are poor in comparison with Colorado. The discoveries of Columbus seem insignificant when compared with the discoveries of Colorado Jewett. The gold gamblers of Wall street think themselves rich if they can control a few millions of dollars in gold; but Jewett surveys the precious metal by the acre. With such a base of operations Secretary Chase cannot suspend specie payments much longer. As Jewett has mastered the arithmetical difficulties of the affair, and reported just how many tons each gold-mountain contains, the government will soon begin to redeem greenbacks in coin and pay off the national debt in double eagles. The mountain which Jewett munificently donated to us as a token of his appreciation of our patriotism, we propose to transplant to the Central Park, and leave it there as a monument of Jewett's gratitude, our own liberality and the flourishing condition of the country. We did intend to hand it over to the national treasury; but Jewett assures us that Chase already feels the embarrassment of riches; and, besides, we do not care about giving any of our money to poor Greeley and the other contract jobbers. Suffice it to say, then, that Jewett is going to do wonders, and that we expect to see him back soon with several treaties with foreign Powers in each pocket and his hat.

The Chevalier Wikoff yet lingers here, but expects to depart upon his special mission to Europe in about a month. His career as a roving diplomatist is by no means ended. "Because of the Chevalier's stay here may possibly be explained by the poet's observation, "It is hard for friends to part." Both President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton have taken a great fancy to Wikoff. Stanton is especially affectionate to our favorite Chevalier, and sobs, whenever his departure is mentioned. In addition to all this, the Chevalier has a great deal of business to settle up. His little contracts have to be arranged, and doubtless, like Thurlow Weed and other special diplomatists, he will take a few contracts to Europe with him, and negotiate them there. The keen, shrewd, enterprising Chevalier is just the man for a contract, and succeeds much better than poor Greeley with his *Tribune* gun factory. Then the art circles of New York revolve around the Chevalier Wikoff. He has to manage the critics for the Opera and the theatres, and commonly carries half a dozen of them around with him, linked together like a string of onions. The Chevalier is not always as lucky with the critics as with contracts, however; for Maretzek will have nothing to do with his batch at any price. Still there are Managers Wallack, Jackson, Wheatley, Laura Keene, Barnum, Lingard, Fox and the rest to be patronized and obliged, and this requires time and diplomacy. As soon as these details are satisfactorily arranged the Chevalier will be off to England, and then Wikoff, Clay and Jewett will soon save the republic.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., April 10—Midnight.

There are no signs of the North American.

COMMODORE NUTT.—This little bit of humanity is to inhale the laughing gas at Dr. Colton's exhibition this evening at the Cooper Institute. The other entertainments of music, &c., are of the usual attractive character. No doubt another crowded house may be expected.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The President and His Son at the Head of the Army.

Mrs. Lincoln and Other Ladies on the Field,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Headquarters Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 9, 1863.

Preparations for the Review—Assembling of the Troops—Waiting for the President—Arrival of the Cavalcade—The President and His Son at the Head of a Large Number of Army Officers—Young Lincoln's Orderly—All the Army of the Potomac on One Field—The View from an Eminence—Crinoline and Curls—Excitement on the Rebel Side of the Rappahannock, &c.

The event of the season came off yesterday. The grand review, which the army has for days been looking forward to, and in which rival regiments were to vie with each other for distinction, has passed, and with it the "pomp" of war. The "glorious circumstance" awaits us in our weary marches and days of toil yet to come; in the future apparently uninviting, but anticipated with dazzling visions. Great preparations had been made for the display, and for several days a large force was employed, with axes, picks and shovels, levelling the fields. Ditches were filled, stumps and bushes rooted, ridges cut down, and quagmires drained, until the rough estate wore the appearance of a race track. The stakes, bearing the designs of the badges of the several corps, were planted in the positions to be occupied by the respective commands, and as the troops marched up upon the field the divisions wheeled into line as if by instinct, with no confusion, no noise, save the music of the bands, the tramp of the regiments and the few brief orders of the officers.

Hours slipped by, and the dark blue masses on the plateau grew larger, the banners more numerous, the rattle of drums more bewildering. The artillery came out, and the great guns that thundered at the heights of Fredericksburg pointed their muzzles over towards the white tents in the hollows, and the little rifle cannon drew up by them briskly, as if proud of the work they did before Richmond, at Antietam and over the pontoons down by the river. The columns were all in line, the men waited and grew impatient, and the battery horses, to amuse themselves in the cold, kicked each others shins, and fiercely switched imaginary flies, and still the cortege did not appear. The wind swept across the open country, stinging the fingers of the soldiers, playing mad pranks with caps, tugging at the flags upon the tall bending staffs, as if impatient at the delay, and the troops began to fall out one by one to stir themselves into warmth; when suddenly a volume of smoke burst up from the right, followed by another, and then another, while the sullen boom of the guns rolled across to the left and announced the commencement of the drama. The cavalcade was imposing. The President, mounted upon a large bay, took the lead, followed by a brilliant throng of generals, colonels and officers of lesser rank, while the lancers, with their fluttering pennants and a troop of orderlies, galloped after. Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by the Attorney General and Captain Candler, of General Hooker's staff, in a carriage drawn by four spanking bays and escorted by a squad of lancers, viewed the display from an eminence; but Master Lincoln, with characteristic enterprise, booted and spurred, rode bravely at the side of the President, followed by his dashing little orderly. And hereby hangs a tale. When the war broke out a smooth faced lad came down with the troops from Burlington, N. J., and with the rest went into the fights. General Kearny noticed him, and made him his bugler, and all through the struggles on the Peninsula kept him at the front of the division. General Kearny fell: but the bugler remained, and, under the new commander, thrived as before. Now he trumpets for General Sickles at the head of the corps, and sports his sword belt and broad sergeant's stripes with the air of a veteran. A favorite among the officers, his lot is far from being commiserated, while his future cannot but seem promising. Steps have already been taken for giving him an education, and an appointment to the military school is hinted by his friends. Yesterday he accompanied Master Lincoln as inseparably as his shadow, and after the review initiated him into the science of managing the lance. The boys are fast friends, and ramble around together like brothers. Will their future histories be ever connected?

The artillery were quickly reviewed and passed off the field, when the President turned his attention to the infantry. The troops were drawn up in columns of divisions, and as the cortege rode down the front the banners dipped gracefully, the bands burst out with "Hail to the Chief," and the bugles sounded their flourish of greeting. The corps were reviewed separately, though all upon the same field, and while one was saluting and being saluted the others rested upon their arms, while the rear ranks sometimes fell out and danced fantastic jigs in the cold to the rattle of the drums in the distance. Guards were stationed around the field to restrain the throng of spectators, and officers, with scrolls in their hands, rode frantically about giving instructions; while General Patrick, as general officer of the day, calm, erect and dignified as a Roman, moved from point to point superintending the movements of the troops, and here and there, by an order, easing the friction of the huge machine. From a knoll above the field the view was magnificent. Out upon a little swell of upland were crowded the President, the generals and the staff, and over all the plain stretched the columns of the army. In the distance were the camps, the river, the spires of Fredericksburg and the frowning batteries beyond; behind us, miles of mud-walled villages, long white-topped baggage wagons, and cannon on the hills. Now and then the sun came out and lighted up the field with flashes that seemed almost supernatural. Then we caught glimpses of glorious things, visions of splendor, that vanished and seemed as a mirage. How the sunbeams danced on the rifles and bayonets, and lingered in the folds of the banners, will never be forgotten; how the shadows drifted over the plain and melted away with the music very few will fail to remember. Steadily the tide of veterans surged onward. The front was lost in the winding valleys leading to the quiet camps, and the rear still rested impatiently on the knoll; while the columns one by one continued to swing off from the latter, wind round before the President, and lose themselves in the distance. The afternoon wore on, and the regiments, like waves at sea, swept after each other as regularly as before, the drums kept up their furious rattle, and the sunbeams, playing hide and seek, lost themselves among the soldiery; spectators grew tired of the ceaseless tramp, the bugles and flutter of banners, and galloped home to their camps, and the President sat wearily upon his horse, waiting for the review to be ended.

At length the last regiment came up, dipped its colors and hammered its drums, vanished over the hill, and the cortege of generals and orderlies cantered leisurely back to headquarters.

Notwithstanding the order directing the ladies in camp to change their base, great numbers of them remained, and in fanciful costumes appeared upon the field. Now and then we caught glimpses of crinoline and curls in the ambulances, and occasionally some fair equestrian dashed along the plain to the admiration of young officers and the envy of their less fortunate sisters. Artists were scattered about, pencil and portfolio in hand, sketching the beauties of the scene; newly fledged poets sought inspiration of the muses and from the classic canteen, and the knights of the quill played round the edges of the eddy, here and there darting in to waylay an acquaintance or renew their assurances with a friend.

The appearance of the troops was remarkably good. Indeed, that they should look so well only forty-eight hours after the most terrible storm of the season is a wonder, and excited no little comment on the part of spectators. Uniforms were clean, arms bright as new, equipments in spendid condition. Everything was in the finest style, and our Chief Magistrate could not but have felt a thrill of pride as he looked over the sea of bayonets, the blue coats and the determined faces. To-day the regiments are all in their camps; but dress parade seems dull to me. The drums seem to rattle feebly, the bands have lost the fulness of their melody, the bugles peal out alone, and then stop suddenly, as if startled at their insignificance. Out on the field, trampled smooth and hard, a handful of cavalry is drilling, and up where the cannons stood and thundered their welcome to the President the boys play football. This afternoon we have another, but of very little importance compared with the grand turnout of yesterday.

Seeing such a massing of troops on this side of the river evidently disconcerted a good deal our friends on the other side. They certainly looked for some demonstration on our part, and put themselves in readiness for another Fredericksburg fight. At once their pickets on the banks of the river were doubled, and a lively movement of civilians, soldiers, horsemen and wagons took place from the city. They could be distinctly seen through field glasses making a rapid exodus on the opposite hills.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 10, 1863.

The First army corps, General Hooker's old command, was reviewed yesterday. The display was unusually fine. Colonel Phelps' brigade, First division, attracted universal attention, by the cleanliness of the uniforms and the soldierly bearing of the men. Stewart's battery B, Fourth artillery, surpassed in appearance any battery that has yet been reviewed.

All quiet along the river.

Musical.

"IONE" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The success of the new opera is now assured beyond all doubt. It attracts audiences which fill the Academy of Music to its utmost capacity, and elicits rapturous applause. Mme. Medori, as Ione, is certainly grand. She sings and acts the *role* admirably, achieving a veritable triumph in it. Mlle. Sulzer is likewise most pleasing, and in her *role* of Nidia she was loudly applauded last night. In fact, it may be said that all of the artists were unusually successful in the performance, which was the most brilliant as yet given of the opera. Signor Mazzoleni sings admirably, and acts with the most natural ease and grace, the *role* of Glauco. It is certainly a most masterly performance. Signors Bellini and Biachi were also most successful last evening, and were warmly applauded.

To-day a grand matinee. The entire opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be given, also the celebrated liberty duet, from "I Puritani."

To-night the German opera troupe give, at the Academy, Flotow's "Martha."

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

The Gold Speculators' Lobby—The Gold Bill—Broadway Railroad Bill—Amendments to the Excise Law—An Important Railroad Project, Affecting the Commerce of the State, &c., &c.

ALBANY, April 9, 1863.

A large number of gold speculators are here endeavoring to defeat the Senate amendments to the Gold bill in the Assembly. They no doubt keep Wall street well posted up in regard to the probabilities of the House concurring, and thus enable the bulls and bears to act accordingly. They may be able to change the result from what it would be if they were not here, especially if they have brought up money to operate with, as it is stated by some dealers they have. Since they understand how to gamble, they may easily learn how to apply their trade to members of the Legislature, and buy and sell them short. The bill was not announced at the morning session for want of time. It was on the Speaker's desk, ready to be announced, but other business of the House took up the time of the morning session, and it was postponed until evening.

A spicy debate took place in the Assembly to-day over the amendments to the Excise bill relative to the fines for violating the law, and taking the power of prosecuting out of the hands of the Commissioners, and placing it in the hands of the Supervisor. A portion of the bill was stricken out, which leaves them two points as it stands at present. A portion of the bill provided for a modification of the Sunday and election day provisions in the present law. This was also stricken out, and this makes no change in that respect. The balance of the morning session was taken up in third reading of bills. No bills of any general importance were acted upon.

Nothing of any public importance transpired in the Senate.

The Broadway Railroad bill being announced in the House, Mr. O'Brien moved that it be referred to the Committee on Cities instead of the Railroad Committee. This motion was opposed by Mr. T. C. Fields, and was lost. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Railroads. A large number of petitions were presented from all parts of the State praying that the grant be given to those who would pay the most for the benefit of the soldiers.

An effort, which promises to be successful, is now being made to revive the project and construct a railroad from Schenectady to Catskill, on the Hudson river, below Hudson City. One strong argument which is being urged for this project is that it shortens the route from Buffalo and the West sixteen miles, and also strikes the Hudson river below the sand bars in the river, which have for the last few years proved such an obstacle to the commerce of the river. The boat from New York last night got on to the bar below Albany, and did not reach here until to-day noon. The boat going down also got stuck on the bar, and was compelled to lay there nearly all night. This route runs west of Albany, and the engineers pronounce it not only feasible, but of easy construction. It is estimated that about a million and a half of dollars will be necessary to construct the road, which will be about thirty-six miles. The position of affairs at Catskill is such that the freight could be transferred to a larger class of boats without any extra handling or cartage—steamers of much larger draught of water than can under any circumstances reach Albany. Several leading capitalists in the State are about to take hold of it.

The Gold Bill—Promotion of Re-enlistments—Central Railroad Fair, &c.

ALBANY, April 10—10 P. M.

Contrary to the expectation of everybody, the Gold bill was not announced to the House to-night, although it was sent down from the Senate. It is now quite certain that it will be amended so as not to apply to those certificates given by the Mint for gold deposited there to be coined. It is yet uncertain whether the bill will be referred to a committee to amend, or set down as specified order in the House, to be considered in the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate bill to promote re-enlistments was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly to-night.

The Railroad Committee of the Senate hold a session to-morrow morning, to hear arguments on the bill to remove restrictions on the wayfare on the Central Railroad.

Several officials in Albany have been invited to speak at the meeting in New York to-morrow evening, on the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumpter. It is understood that they will decline the invitation.

Hon. F. A. Conkling is here on important business in reference to raising troops.

Gen. Wool is expected here in the morning.

Theatrical.

The new comedy, "My Noble Son-in-Law," will be repeated at Wallack's this evening. We have already commented upon the play at length, and have only space to call attention to the superb scenery and appointments, and almost faultless acting. The houses are immense.

Miss Lucille Western takes a benefit at the Winter Garden on Monday evening. She appears, for the first time here, as Thisbe, in "The Actress of Padua," and also in "The Eton Boy." This is her first benefit in New York.

Mr. Thomas Baker takes his annual benefit at Laura Keene's this evening. Miss Rose Eytinge plays the heroine in "Bantry Bay." She should have a better part, as she has already proven herself a capital actress. Miss Laura Keene, who is suffering from a sprain, will reappear on Monday.

Mrs. John Wood is delighting the Washingtonians. Even the old fogies are warmed up, and they praise her "rare beauty, her shape, which the most fastidious sculptor could not but admire as a model; her sprightliness, vivacity, admirable voice, and thorough mastery of vocalization."

Mr. Daniel Bandmann, the German tragedian, brought out his new play, called "Narcisse," and translated from the German, at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, April 1. The piece is said to be a success. Mr. Bandmann was called before the curtain at the end of each act. "Narcisse" will be played at Niblo's before long.

Miss Menken is making a force at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, in "Mazeppa." The struggle for seats is represented as something unparalleled. She "stars" there three weeks on her bare-backed steed, and then proceeds to Louisville.

Miss Bateman, the clever young actress, is about to commence in a few nights a three weeks' engagement at the Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Poles in New York.

Last night a meeting of the resident Polanders and their friends was convened at the Steuben House, to take action in reference to the Polish revolution, and to take measures in aid of the Polish people in their efforts to throw off the rule of a foreign despot. By some mistake the meeting had been announced by the foreign city papers to come off this (Saturday) night. The attendance was therefore not as large as it would have been if that blunder had not occurred. In consequence, it was thought best to postpone the meeting for one week, in order to await the further progress of the Polish revolution, the last advices being rather discouraging. A committee, composed of the following gentlemen, was appointed to make the arrangements for a meeting:—Dr. Rusler, Manchot, Machowsky, Sixtus Kapff and Lobochy. The meeting, it was decided, shall be held on Sunday afternoon, one week from to-morrow.

City Intelligence.

FIRE IN CANAL STREET.—Between two and three o'clock on Friday morning a fire broke out on the fifth floor of building No. 248 Canal street, in the bone and wood turning shop of Jacob Basch. The flames spread throughout the shop, and also burned off the roof of the building before the fire was subdued. The damage to stock and machinery will be about $2,000; insured for $2,000 on stock and machinery in the Mechanics' and Williamsburg City insurance companies. The fourth floor is occupied by Dupont & Hartwig, manufacturers of perfumery; damage by water about $500; insured for $1,500 in St. Mark's and another insurance company. Third floor, occupied by Atkinson & Van Buren, skirt steel braiders; loss $200; insured $1,200 in Citizens' and Hope insurance companies. Second floor, occupied by C. Wagner, machinist; loss $300; insured $2,000 in St. Nicholas and St. Mark's insurance companies. The building extends through to Walker street, and is known as No. 102. The top floor is occupied by M. Cohn, manufacturer of gimps and braids; loss about $1,000; insured for $6,000 in Home, of Hartford; Exchange and other insurance companies. The fourth floor is occupied by Basch & Ostreicher, tobacco manufacturers; loss $300; insured for $1,000 in Harmony Insurance Company. The buildings are owned by John Jay; damage about $1,200; insured for $7,000 in the Stuyvesant, Jefferson, Equitable, Adriatic, Lenox, Commonwealth, National and Montauk insurance companies. The cause of the fire is unknown at present.

THE LATE FIRE IN 156TH STREET.—From inquiries made at the scene of the fire in 155th street, which occurred a few nights ago, it appears that, instead of censure, Capt. Wilson is deserving of great praise. The fire broke out at about two in the morning in a frame building, which was almost instantaneously in flames, and threatening destruction to the adjoining buildings. Captain Wilson and his men were on the spot in a moment, and directed their first efforts to the rescue of the inmates, twelve of whom were thus saved. The house next adjoining was also in a blaze, and the Captain, deeming that none were left behind, and, at all events, that all further succor to any such was beyond the power of man, turned his efforts to the safety of the other house and its occupants. The latter saved themselves, but the police saved their furniture. The progress of the flames was, only after the greatest exertions, stopped, and it was then, after the labor of hours, that, on inquiry, Captain Wilson learned that three persons were missing. He again set to work and had the bodies extricated, had the Coroner notified, and, with the aid of the charitable of the neighborhood, had the bodies interred. Much credit is due to Captain Wilson and his men for the energy and efforts they put forth on so trying an emergency.

BEARS FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS OF HAMBURG.—The steamer Bavaria, which leaves here next Saturday for Hamburg, will take out two magnificent bears (male and female), intended as presents to the new Zoological Gardens of Hamburg, from Messrs. C. B. Richard & Boas, of 131 Broadway. Monsieur and Madame Bruin are rare specimens of the genus ursus, and have already attracted considerable attention at the premises of the above gentleman.

SALE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY.—The Art Union Buildings, No. 497 Broadway, were sold at public auction yesterday, for the sum of $66,000, to Mr. Charles Foster.

THE REMOVAL OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE SALESROOM will take place on the 1st of next May. After that date the business will be transacted at 103 Liberty street, instead of at the Trinity Buildings, where it is now transacted.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.—We understand that the postal currency is being extensively counterfeited. Spurious stamps of the denomination of fifty cents were in circulation yesterday.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Union Advance on Charleston, S. C.—Investment of Washington, N. C., by the Rebels—The Knights of the Golden Circle—"Down the Dark Yazoo," &c. &c.

The WEEKLY HERALD, ready this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, will contain the late important News of the Advance of the Union Forces on Charleston, S. C., with an interesting account of the Military and Naval Defences of the City, and of the Forts, Batteries, Rams, &c., erected for its protection.

Map showing the Approaches to Charleston and the Scene of Operations on John's Island.

Account of the Investment of Washington, N. C., by the Rebels, with a Map showing the position of the Rebel Works.

The Latest News from Vicksburg, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Rappahannock, New Orleans, Arkansas, Texas, Europe, and all parts of the World.

Account of the Bread Riot of the Women in Richmond, Va.

McClellan's Official Report of the Seven Days' Battles in Virginia.

Poetry—"Down the Dark Yazoo."

Continuation of the Conversations of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" on the current events of the day.

Continuation of the novelette "In a Fix"—The Young Englishman's Story.

Sporting—Another International Prize Fight—Heenan and King matched for £1,000—Racing and Trotting—Billiards, &c.

Agricultural—What is the Prospect for the Wheat Harvest—The Vegetable Garden—The Fruit Garden and Orchard—The Flower Garden, &c., &c.

It will also contain Reviews of the Money, Provision, Cattle and Family Markets, Editorials on prominent topics, Marriages and Deaths, Ship News, &c., &c., &c.

Single copies Five cents. Annual subscription price:—

One Copy	$2
Three Copies	5
Five Copies	8
Ten Copies	15

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. *These rates make the* WEEKLY HERALD *the cheapest publication in the country.*

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Ariel, Capt. Jones, will leave this port at noon to-day for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock this morning, and will contain all interesting and important news, foreign and domestic, received during the past ten days.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 217—April 10, 1863.
68, 54, 30, 42, 33, 19, 7, 62, 29, 43, 20, 8.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 218—April 10, 1863.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 317—April 10, 1863.
27, 26, 17, 20, 70, 31, 47, 52, 64, 60, 29, 50.
DELAWARE, CLASS 318—April 10, 1863.
63, 57, 30, 23, 71, 4, 48, 15, 64, 37, 2, 60.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery, of Kentucky.
CLASS 171—April 10, 1863.
49, 11, 39, 44, 12, 33, 28, 55, 38, 3, 76, 77, 54, 24.
CLASS 172—April 10, 1863.
NOT RECEIVED.
For Circulars, &c., address FRANCE, ELLIS & CO., Covington, Ky.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. C. WEST, 31 Pine street, N. Y.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

12 Cartes de Visite for $1, at Paret's, 895 Broadway, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

Brooks' Spring Boots, Balmorals, &c., at reasonable prices, at LORIN BROOKS & SON'S, 434 Broadway, corner of Howard street.

Fashion Has Never Produced a More exquisite model of a dress Hat for gentlemen than the splendid fabric with which Espenscheid leads the spring styles for 1863. ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

Next to a Good Shaped Head a Man Requires a good shaped Hat, and one that will give him a finished and gentlemanly appearance. Articles of this description may be had of KNOX, whose establishment at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, is the resort of every one desiring a neat fitting, elegant and durable hat. Those desiring a good article at a low figure should not forget to call on Knox.

Gents' Dress Hats for Spring. Cloth Stitched Hats, new styles and colors; Boys' and Girls' fancy Straw Hats and Caps. JOHNSON, 387 Canal street, opposite West Broadway.

New Hat Company, 148 Nassau Street.— Spring style of Dress and Soft Hats of our own manufacture retailed at wholesale prices.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats, 229½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Hats!—All the best and newest styles of dress, soft, and military Hats and Caps are found at WHITE'S, 216 Broadway.

Genin's Hats for City Wear, of Styles unique and tasteful, now ready. The Dartford Hat for Misses is destined to be the most popular ever introduced by GENIN, 413 Broadway.

The Largest Diamond in the United States, weighing twelve carats, is now offered for sale. The stone is set in a pin, and can be seen at BALL, BLACK & CO.'S, 565 and 567 Broadway.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments cleaned like new without taking apart. E. LORD, 486 Broadway, entrance 459 Broome street.

Window Shades. White Holland for Window Shades. Buff Holland for Window shades. BRAY'S PATENT FIXTURES, and all other styles. KELTY'S, 359 Broadway.

Lace Curtains. New Styles. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, 359 Broadway.

Nottingham Lace Curtains. Retail prices Not advanced. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, 359 Broadway.

To Military Men. From Milton P. Pierce, Esq., Commandant Pierce's Sharp Shooters, Buffalo, N. Y.—"Every drill master or officer who drills his men suffers to a greater or less extent from irritation of the throat. I have at times suffered severely, especially when afflicted with cold, so common to camp life. A few weeks since I was suffering from sore throat and excessive hoarseness, when a friend of mine (a clergyman) advised me to use your Bronchial Troches. I tried them and found the relief almost instantaneous. I keep them in my pocket when on drill, and find them a sure relief. No officer should be without Brown's Bronchial Troches. I cannot forbear to record, unsolicited, my humble testimonial in favor of your Bronchial Troches." To Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass. Sold by all dealers in medicine everywhere.

Dr. B. Segnitz ON THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF REMEDIAL AGENTS IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
SIR—The time passed long ago when laymen required to be kept in darkness with regard to medical affairs, and it is as right that the public are anxious to be correctly informed, as it is wrong that the profession should surround their instructions with the same nimbus that they did centuries ago. The public generally are educated enough to be informed about such things, and the directions of the physician will be more closely followed when the patient possesses greater knowledge of the nature of his disease. This induces me to select a daily paper for the publication of such matters, instead of a scientific journal, as I was in the habit of doing. We find already in ancient times many authorities who recommended the introduction of remedial agents by insufflation, and more recently it has been advocated and highly recommended by very prominent men, such as Drs. Gilewski, Ratchims and others. One should think that the progress made in natural sciences generally, and the medical branch particularly, giving us a more perfect knowledge of the character of diseases and their treatment, would have produced great benefits to suffering humanity, and especially as the improvements made in the construction and application of instruments for the examination of patients present facilities heretofore unknown. But we find an altogether different state of things; and there seems to be a want of harmony in the selection of the proper instruments in union with the proper remedies. In this respect I have paid particular attention to diseases of the throat and lungs, and I am happy to state that my Insufflation Tube, with the method of treatment adopted by me, has done considerable to produce a desirable result. I have given the profession in my explanatory papers a guide for the selection of remedies to be used by insufflation, and they are such, as my experience has shown to be most effective and beneficial, and I will here repeat, that none of them are hostile to the system and even the strongest expectorant effect will be accomplished by innoxious remedial agents. In all such cases the cure is facilitated in the first state, although I have a record of many inveterate cases in which a perfect cure was accomplished. Sufferers from such diseases will therefore find it to their own interest to consult me early, and in special cases, where the insufflation method should not be applicable, they may receive benefit from my long experience as a physician. Your obedient servant, B. SEGNITZ, M. D., 833 Broadway, corner Thirteenth st. Parties abroad wishing to consult me by letter should give a full description of their diseases.

The Caucasian. CONTAINING A FULL REPORT OF THE GREAT SPEECHES OF HON. FERNANDO WOOD, HON. J. S. CARLILE, HON. JUDGE McCUNN, DELIVERED AT THE PEACE MEETING HELD AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE ON TUESDAY LAST.

Barnum Gives Three Performances To-day, at 1½, 3½ and 7½ P. M., to accommodate the crowd that comes to see those Indian Chiefs and Warriors, Minnie Warren, Com. Nutt, &c. First performance least crowded and most comfortable.

On Account of the Great Popularity of the embroidery executed by the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machines houses selling rival inventions, not capable of embroidering, exhibit braiding as a substitute. All modern family machines will sew on braid, but there is only one which embroiders.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street. Pure medicines dispensed with care.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes— Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver, plate, &c., at 63 Murray street, corner of College place. R. M. PATRICK.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye applied by skilful artists.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Melaxis Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Ladies, Try Laird's Bloom of Youth, for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Be convinced of its value. All druggists and 439 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous for the Hair.— Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

Medical Adviser, &c., on the Nervous, Urinary and Sexual systems, ulcers, &c. Sent in sealed envelopes for $1. Address E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey street, or the author, Dr. Larmont, 647 Broadway, up stairs, New York. Hours for treatment 9 to 6 daily.

Married.

BOCKEE—VAN WINKLE.—In Bergen, on Thursday, April 9, at the residence of the bride's father, JOHN C. BOCKEE, of this city, to JANE VAN M. WINKLE, of Bergen, N. J. No cards.

FLAGLER—MATLACK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 9, by the Rev. John F. Booth, ALBERT FLAGLER to Miss MARY A. MATLACK, all of Brooklyn.

PALMER—WHITNEY.—In Tuckahoe, Westchester county, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 8, at the residence of Charles J. Nordquist, M. D., Medical Director of Second division First army corps, by Rev. A. R. Sandford, JOHN H. PALMER to JENNIE E. WHITNEY, all of New York city.

SWANN—BEERE.—On Wednesday, April 8, at St. Mary's church, Hoboken, N. J., by the Rev. Father Cauvin, A. F. SWANN to ANNIE CATHERINE, daughter of Mr. J. O. Beere, of Montreal C. E.

Montreal and Quebec papers please copy.

SMITH—NICHOLSON.—On Tuesday, April 7, by the Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, Mr. THOS. B. SMITH to Mrs. HANNAH N. NICHOLSON, all of this city. No cards.

THOMPSON—BROOKER.—On Thursday, April 9, by Rev. Moses Ballou, JAMES A. THOMPSON to Miss MARY BROOKER, all of this city.

WYGANT—WYGANT.—On Thursday, April 9, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. S. H. Jagger, of Marlboro, Mr. ASBURY WYGANT to ANNA D., daughter of [illegible]

[illegible]

Died.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BOLD ASSERTION.
I, J. H. SCHENCK,
Without the fear of contradiction, say
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
I SAY BRONCHIAL CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
I SAY TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
I SAY PULMONARY CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
I SAY PIE[illegible] CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
I SAY DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
It is easy to say what can be done; but I am able to produce in every section of the country many certificates of persons who have been cured of consumption.
READ AND JUDGE.
READ AND JUDGE.
READ AND JUDGE.
NEW YORK, March 11, 1863.
DR. J. H. SCHENCK—
DEAR SIR—I feel it a duty I owe to you and all who are suffering under the disease known as consumption and liver complaint, to let them know what great benefit I have received from your Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic in so short a time. [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ELEGANT CURE FOR THE HAIR.
PHALON & SON'S COCIN,
PHALON & SON'S COCIN,
PHALON & SON'S COCIN,
PHALON & SON'S COCIN,
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PHALON & SON'S COCIN,
PHALON & SON'S COCIN,
PHALON & SON'S COCIN,
PHALON & SON'S COCIN,
OR DEODORIZED COCOA NUT OIL.
OR DEODORIZED COCOA NUT OIL.
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OR DEODORIZED COCOA NUT OIL.
OR DEODORIZED COCOA NUT OIL.
OR DEODORIZED COCOA NUT OIL.
PHALON'S COCIN, or Deodorized Cocoanut Oil, is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it.
COCIN
Makes the hair rich and glossy.
COCIN
Is the most perfect dressing for the hair.
COCIN
Leaves no disagreeable odor.
COCIN
Leaves no sticky substance.
BE SURE AND ASK FOR PHALON'S COCIN,
BE SURE AND ASK FOR PHALON'S COCIN,
BE SURE AND ASK FOR PHALON'S COCIN,
BE SURE AND ASK FOR PHALON'S COCIN,
AND SEE THAT YOU GET NO OTHER.
AND SEE THAT YOU GET NO OTHER.
AND SEE THAT YOU GET NO OTHER.
AND SEE THAT YOU GET NO OTHER.
COCIN
Costs 30 and 50 cents a bottle.
LADIES, TRY PHALON'S LIQUID
LADIES, TRY PHALON'S LIQUID
LADIES, TRY PHALON'S LIQUID
LADIES, TRY PHALON'S LIQUID
LADIES, TRY PHALON'S LIQUID
LADIES, TRY PHALON'S LIQUID
"SNOW WHITE ORIENTAL CREAM,"
"SNOW WHITE ORIENTAL CREAM,"
"SNOW WHITE ORIENTAL CREAM,"
"SNOW WHITE ORIENTAL CREAM,"
"SNOW WHITE ORIENTAL CREAM,"
"SNOW WHITE ORIENTAL CREAM,"
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.
FOR BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.
"BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION."
Use PHALON'S Liquid "S. W. O. C."
"BEAUTIFUL WOMEN"
Result from the use of PHALON'S Liquid "S. W. O. C."
Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.
For sale by all druggists, grocers and fancy goods dealers throughout the United States, Europe, West Indies and South America. Orders addressed to PHALON & SON, Retail store, St. Nicholas Hotel, 517 Broadway, Or laboratory, 100 Mercer street, New York.

ARMIES OF THE POTOMAC AND RAPPAHANNOCK. All articles for soldiers should be sent by the Harnden Express, 74 Broadway. They send daily at very low rates.

A GOOD SPRING MEDICINE.
S—T—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
[illegible]

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HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES WANTED—FURNISHED and unfurnished for first class responsible tenants, at rents from $100 to $3,000. Also parts of Houses.
JAS. N. PHELPS & CO.,
No. 3 Astor place, second door east of Broadway.

A NEW YORK TENEMENT HOUSE WANTED—IN EXchange for good and desirable city property. Must be in good order and fair location, worth from $20,000 to $30,000. Apply to Dr. E. TAYLOR, 263 Hudson street, Brooklyn.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—EITHER THREE or four stories, in a good neighborhood, between Fourth and Thirty-fourth streets, Third and Seventh avenues. Apply to JAS. N. PHELPS & CO., No 3 Astor place, second door east of Broadway.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WANT A HIGH stoop House, between Second and Seventh avenues and below Thirty-fourth street. Rent about $900. Will guarantee the best of care taken of the house and prompt pay. Address F. M. N., Herald office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM THE 1ST of May next, for a family of three persons; location between Fourteenth and Thirty-sixth streets, and Fourth and Sixth avenues. References unexceptionable. Address G., box 530 Post office.

A BUILDING WANTED—FOR A MACHINE SHOP on the west side, between Canal and Twentieth streets, about 40x60, two stories high and high basement. Address, stating location and terms, S., office of "The General Agent," 310 Broadway.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED WANTED—BY A gentleman, wife and one child; first or second floor with basement preferred; terms to be moderate with gas, water, &c. Address Tenant, box 173 Herald office, stating location, &c.

A HOUSE WANTED.—$25 BROKERAGE WILL BE paid by the advertiser; location to be between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; family small, careful and unexceptionable. Rent not over $1,000. Address, with full particulars and permit, box 3,119 Post office.

A COUNTRY PLACE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY (free from encumbrance) wanted—for which a area in one of the most valuable copper properties will be given. Address A. B., Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN WHICH PROMPTness and care of the property will be a consideration to the owner; furniture and conveniences must be complete; general neighborhood of the brick church preferred; rent about $100 per month. Address T. W., box No. 2,010 Post office, or call at No. 90 Cedar street, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., for three days.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY a small private family of three persons. One having a small, neatly furnished house, in a desirable location, can hear of a good tenant by addressing, with full particulars, box 3,673 N. Y. Post office. Satisfactory reference given.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—WANTED, ONE HALF of an enclosed Lot in a pleasant location, Greenwood. Parties having the same for sale at a low price, may address O. P. Q., box 1,614 New York Post office.

HOUSE WANTED—A GOOD THREE STORY HOUSE, suitable for two small families. Must have gas and water. Rent not to exceed $400. Address, with full particulars, V. R., Herald office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF three adults (American). Parlor and Bedroom, single Bedroom and Kitchen room, suitable for housekeeping. Address, with terms, location, &c., Y. V. Y., Herald office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED BY A FAMILY OF two adults. The second floor, or not less than four rooms required in a modern house. Address stating rent, which must not exceed $250 per annum, Wilkes, Herald office.

SECOND FLOOR WANTED—WITH ALL IMPROVEments, first of May, for mother and daughter, in a private house, between Fourth and Thirtieth streets, and Third and Eighth avenues; rent $175. Address M., box 142 Herald office.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE WANTED—CONVENIENT OF access to the city; value from $1,000 to $15,000; also one from $3,000 to $5,000. Call or address, stating full particulars, ELI THAYER & CO., No. 7 Wall street.

TO LANDLORDS—I WANT A HOUSE OR STORE IN some good thoroughfare, suitable for a first class ...

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, NOT ABOVE Forty-fourth street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, for a family of three persons without children, a Second Floor and part of Third, in a house with all modern improvements, with privilege in laundry. Rent not to exceed 250. Best of reference given and required. Address for a few days L. Porter, care of Claflin, Mellen & Co., stating all particulars.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A BARGAIN.—A HANDSOME, NEWLY IMPORTED English Family Carriage for sale; may be seen at No. 45 East Fifteenth street. For terms apply to E. R. CROUCH, 75 New Canal street. This carriage, if exported to England or Cuba, would pay handsomely at the present price of exchange.

A BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF DARK BROWN MORGAN Horses, long tails, stylish drivers, perfectly sound, kind and true. Can be seen at A. S. CHAMBERLAIN'S stable, 67 East Twenty-fourth street.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS FOR SALE.—30 FAMILY Carriages, Buggies, Grocers and Business Wagons, and second hand Wagons; 30 Horses and harness, of all kinds, selling cheap at 184 Fulton avenue and 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

ELEGANT HORSES, COUPE AND HARNESS.—FOR sale, an elegant span of Horses, warranted sound and perfect in every way; also Coupe and covered Harness. Can be seen on application to H. SCHENCK, 158 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A ONE HORSE TRUCK, WITH A LARGE box, in good running order. Apply to A. SCHWARTZ, 374 West Forty-sixth street.

FOR SALE.—ONE SORREL HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, about 15 hands high; promises to trot very fast; gentle and kind in all harness. Must be sold this week. Inquire at 477 Pearl street.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, 16 HANDS HIGH, sound and kind, very stylish, suitable for a coupe. Will be sold for $250 if applied for immediately at Wilson's stables, corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN EXPRESS, HORSE, WAGON and Route, with Stable Fixtures; also, one Mare, with foal. Will be sold separate or together, cheap, or exchanged, as the owner wants to leave. Inquire for three days of HANKS, Putnam avenue, near Bedford, or at No. 10 Fulton street, New York, at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE LONG TAILED BAY ...

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE, CORNER OF FRANKfort and William streets, one block east of City Hall, two hundred and fifty light, warm, clean Rooms. Single rooms 25c. to 37c. per day; $1 per week. House open all night.

A NEW HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, pleasantly furnished Rooms with excellent Board, $4 to $7 per week; families accordingly, at 174 Bleecker street; first floor of 174 to let, unfurnished. Board. Apply at 176.

AT 15 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR THE THIRD avenue, to let, with Board, a pleasant front Room to gentleman and wife. Also Rooms for single gentlemen.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR, FULLY FURNISHed, can be had, with a private Table, by a gentleman and his wife willing to pay liberally for a strictly private home, until September or permanently. Address, with real name, Davis, Herald office.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, with or without Board. Apply at 43 East ... street, near Broadway.

AT 122 NINTH STREET A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway, a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant Rooms, with Board. The house contains all the improvements.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom on first floor to let to single gentlemen, with board, at 44 West Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE PERMANENT Board in a private family, or with but few boarders. Terms moderate. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Location between Fourth street and Madison square, near Broadway. Address C. H., Union square Post office.

A FRENCH FAMILY, LIVING IN GOOD STYLE, would accommodate two gentlemen with ... and excellent Board. References exchanged. ... West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A FEW ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A FIRST class house in Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue. Apply until May 1 at 231 West Twenty-third street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH BOARD WITH A private family, or in a respectable boarding house, pleasantly located, for which $40 per month will be paid. References given and required. Address, stating location, &c., Economist, Herald office.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIPS.

[illegible]

MILLINERY.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

EXPRESSES.

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Speech of Earl Russell on the American War.

THE NON-INTERVENTION POLICY ADHERED TO

The Ship John A. Park Destroyed by the Alabama and the Bethiah Thayer Bonded and Released.

Reaction Respecting the Rebel Loan.

POPULAR OUTBREAKS IN ENGLAND.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Account of the Defeat and Surrender of Langiewicz.

Pronunciamiento of the Revolutionary Committee.

LETTER OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON,

&c., &c., &c.

The Hamburg steamship Bavaria, Captain Meir, from Hamburg March 22, and Southampton the 25th, arrived at this port late last night. Experienced continual westerly winds during the passage, with much fog. 8th inst., lat. 41 47, lon. 64 30, passed British steamer St. George, hence for Glasgow.

The Bethiah Thayer, arrived at Nantes from Callao, was boarded by the Alabama, and the master had to sign for $40,000 to obtain his release.

The Miss Nightingale, which arrived on Monday, had on board Captain Cooper, master of the ship John A. Park, of Hallowell, which the Alabama had destroyed.

A riot took place at Ashton, but no serious consequences resulted. 13,000 or 14,000 people congregated in the streets. A rumor was afloat that they intended to destroy the gas works and fire the mills. A later despatch says that the rioters have returned to Staleybridge, and all was quiet.

The London *Times* says:—

The happy confidence which has arisen out of the peaceable behavior of the unemployed operatives in Lancashire has received a shock by the occurrences in Staleybridge. The character of the outbreak has become the more alarming by the renewal of disorder and violence after the apprehension of many rioters and the committal of twenty-nine to the assizes, and by the apparent inability of the authorities to make their power respected by the mob.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle, but were soon to leave for Sandringham Hall.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 22d ult.

The City of New York arrived at Liverpool on the 24th ult.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The Question of Recognizing the Confederates Before the British House of Commons—Speech of Earl Russell—French Intervention, &c., &c.

In the House of Lords on the 23d ult.,

Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the question of acknowledging the southern confederacy as an independent Power in connection with other neutral States. Recognition, he contended, would take away the last hope of the North of subjugating the South, and would materially influence the federal government in coming to an arrangement with their opponents if those opponents were once looked on as an independent Power by foreign nations. As precedents for this view he quoted the recognition of the United States by France, of the South American republics by England, and of Portugal in 1641 by various European Powers; and urged that the neutral Powers, by their silence, implied a belief in the possible power of the North to subdue the Southern States, and put both parties thereby in a false position. The opinions of this country and of France and Holland

THE PRIVATEER ALABAMA.

Important Correspondence Between Earl Russell and the American Minister in London,

&c., &c., &c.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. ADAMS.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 24, 1863.

SIR—It is impossible for me to leave without notice some of the statements contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo.

These statements contain or imply a grave charge against her Majesty's government. You speak of the "admitted fact of a violation of a statute of this kingdom intended to prevent ill-disposed persons from involving it in difficulty, by committing wanton and injurious assaults upon foreign nations with which it is at peace, of which her Majesty's Ministers are invited to take cognizance; of which they do take cognizance, so far as to prepare measures of prevention; but which, by reason of circumstances, wholly within their own control, they do not prevent in season to save the justly complaining party from serious injury. On the substantial points of the case, little room seems left open for discussion."

On the substantial points of the case, as stated by you, there is, on the contrary, great room left open for discussion.

I must ask first, what are the circumstances within the control of the government to which you allude? Do you mean that her Majesty's government in construing a penal statute, or in carrying into effect the provisions of a penal statute, were to hurry at once to a decision, and to seize a ship building and fitting out at Liverpool without being satisfied by evidence that the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act had been violated in the case of such vessel? Do you mean that her Majesty's government were to dispense with proof, and to inflict injury upon the Queen's subjects by seizing a ship upon your mere assertion that the owners of that ship were violating the law?

If such is your meaning, I must reply that the govern-

It did not appear that his government desired to carry on the controversy on this subject from Washington; they rather left the conduct of the argument to Mr. Adams.

On a second point, however, namely—whether the law with respect to equipment of vessels for hostile purposes might be improved—Mr. Adams said that his government were ready to listen to any propositions her Majesty's government had to make; but they did not see how their own law on this subject could be improved.

I said that the Cabinet had come to a similar conclusion, so that no further proceedings need be taken at present on this subject. I am, &c. RUSSELL.

"ON, STANLY, ON!"

Spicy Correspondence Between a Rebel Major General and a Union Military Governor.

MAJOR GENERAL HILL TO GOVERNOR STANLY.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 24, 1863.

His Excellency E. STANLY, Military Governor of North Carolina:—

SIR—A letter from you to Major General French has been referred to me as his successor. It was with deep mortification and pain I perceived that a son of the proud and honored house of Stanly should so far forget his noble lineage as to descend to low abuse of his own people for the sake of pleasing his Yankee masters. It is true that some houses were burnt in Plymouth by Confederate troops. It is alleged that it was done to oust some Yankee thieves and marauders who had taken shelter in them. I hope that this is so, and that the act was not one of wanton wickedness. It is plain, however, that if the Yankee scoundrels had been at home attending to their own business Plymouth would not have been disturbed. The burden of the sin rests, therefore, upon the brutal invaders of a peaceful and peace loving people.

May I not hope that your Excellency, the Military Governor of North Carolina, having rebuked Confederate atrocities, will devote a portion of your valuable time to the excesses of the infernal Yankees. In the gubernatorial peregrinations of your Excellency from Currituck to Cherokee—the seaboard to the mountains—you must have been struck with the remarkable fact that there are more houses burnt in a few eastern counties than in all the rest of the great State over which your Excellency presides.

It is observable that the counties so desolated are those in which the Yankee friends of your Excellency have been able to penetrate. Your Yankee master, Foster, is accustomed to make raids whenever he learns that his forces exceed the Confederate five to one. Your Excellency is well aware that the path of this murderer and freebooter has ever been marked by the glare of burning churches, schoolhouses, private residences, barns, stables, fences, &c., &c. Your Excellency may have some influence with these brigands, and a gentle hint to them that this may not be the best way of restoring the Union would doubtless meet with their respectful attention.

North Carolina is peculiarly happy to have two Governors in this sad crisis. Her civil Governor at Raleigh has often bared his bosom to the deadly bullet in defence of his native State. Her military Governor has not thought it prudent to expose his gubernatorial person in battle. It is to be hoped, however, that when he has organized his negro brigade, his Excellency the military Governor will (having laid in an abundant supply of ottar of roses and eau de cologne) put himself at its head, and strike for his own, his native land.

The parallel between Governors suggests another between generals. There was a Yankee general named Arnold, who turned tory. There was a Southern general named Washington, who was a rebel. The British honor ed the rebel and despised the tory. North Carolina has a civil Governor and a military Governor—a rebel and a tory. Mean as the Yankees are, they respect the former and loathe the latter.

LOVE AND MURDER.

Shocking Tragedy in the Bowery—A Soldier Attempts to Kill His Sweetheart and Then Commits Suicide, &c.

Coroner Wildey concluded the inquest yesterday in the case of Charles Noll, a member of the Eighth regiment New York Volunteers, who committed suicide at his lodgings, No. 29 Bowery, on Thursday night, after having attempted to poison his lady love. Deceased, it appears, was home on a furlough; but, allowing his time to expire, had not the courage to return to his regiment for fear of being tried by court martial as a deserter. He communicated his fears to Miss Mary Strube, his betrothed, and conceived the idea of their taking poison rather than be separated. Accordingly on Thursday afternoon, when Miss Strube called upon deceased at his room, as above, he gave her a drink of poisoned wine and, after telling her that she would surely die, swallowed off a glass of the poison himself. The poison seemed to affect deceased more sensibly than his betrothed, and fearing that she would survive him he grew desperate and attempted to strangle her. Mary, poor creature, was averse to the whole proceeding, and, struggling with her would be murderer, managed to free herself from his grasp, when the latter fell back exhausted upon his bed and expired. Miss Strube was discovered in a dying condition by the porter of the hotel; but luckily, through the exertions of Dr. Gay, she was restored to consciousness, and is now in a fair way of recovery. She was present at the coroner's inquest, and gave a clear and interesting account of the events that transpired in the fatal chamber on the evening previous. Noll was twenty-nine years of age, and was a native of Germany. He was a son of the well known musician of that name, and was a man of more than ordinary education and intelligence. Annexed will be found a report of the proceedings before the coroner.

Mary Strube, being duly sworn, deposed and said:—I live at No. 25 Bowery; I have known deceased one year; he kept company with me during that time; he was a soldier, and was home on furlough, which expired on the of March; he was under the impression during the last few days that if he was caught he would be shot as a deserter; I came to this place with him yesterday, and he gave me poison; I said I was thirsty, and he said he would fix me up a drink that would make me strong; he then went down stairs and fixed me up a drink, which he brought me; after I drank it he told me that I was poisoned, I began to cry, when he said if I would not "hush" he would smother me; there was another glass, which he drank himself; he said that it contained poison also, and that he was determined to kill himself;

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The Last Battle of the Insurgents—Flight and Surrender of Langiewicz.

Mississippi Repudiation.

Financial and Commercial.

Brooklyn City News.

Arrivals and Departures.

Ship News.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, VIZ: a large Parlor and Bedroom, with bath, &c., to rent, without Board, to a single gentleman in the first class private residence 155 West Fourteenth street. References required.

A GOOD BARBER CAN HIRE A FIRST RATE AND well established Shop in the centre of a thriving village by applying to G. J. Beebe, Middletown, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 67 miles from New York.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE TO LET—AND PARlor Furniture for sale if required. Inquire at 16 Hourman place (West Thirty-third street), between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for three days.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINING ELEVEN rooms and bathroom, to let, at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour from Chambers street by Hudson River Railroad. Three fourths of an acre of ground, with fruit trees, garden, stable, &c. Rent for season of six months, $400. Inquire of C. B. RICHARDSON, 594 Grand street.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—THE SUMmer residence of Dr. Bolton, situated at Cornwall, Conn.; five hours from the city; containing at least 18 rooms, with 7 acres of ground, a superior garden, two sources of spring water, barn, carriage house, &c. F. BLANCHET, 294 Sixth avenue, before 10 A. M. and after 4 P. M.

A PART OF HOUSE TO LET, NO. 318 WEST FORTYthird street, second house east of Tenth avenue; Second floor and two Rooms on top floor; bath and water closet in the house; rent only $17 per month to a small family; can be seen. Apply to JOHN FETTERETCH, 418 Third avenue.

BASEMENT TO LET—AT NOS. 91 AND 93 EAST Houston street, between Bowery and Second avenue, 60x50, with light vaults under walk. Apply in the furniture store.

COUNTRY SEATS TO LET.—ONE FURNISHED, AT Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson river, 20 miles from city; a fine House, furnished throughout, barn, carriage and green houses; good garden, fruit in variety and abundance; 15 acres land, ten minutes' walk from depot and steamboats. Also at Port Richmond, Staten Island, a Farm of 36 acres; good house, barn and carriage house; two gardens, fine orchard; three-eighths of a mile from ferry. Rent $500. Apply to C. PALMER, No. 4 Pine st., second story.

COUNTRY PLACE AT BULLS FERRY TO LET.—A beautiful place, of ten acres, with dwelling, outhouses, barns, &c., with fruit and shade trees, and view over the North river, city and Long Island, unsurpassed. The ferry at Forty-second street runs daily near the place, and steamboat Thos. E. Hulse, from foot of Spring street, runs directly to the dock at Bulls Ferry. Possession at once, and rent low. Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND, SUTTON & CO., 56 Broad street.

CHEAP RENTS.—HOTEL DOWN TOWN, 64 ROOMS, modern built, $1,500 per year, on one of the great thoroughfares. Large House on Brooklyn Heights, stable in the rear, near Fulton ferry, $400 per year. Apply at 50 New Bowery.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

BILLIARDS.

FOR SALE.

HOTELS.

FINANCIAL.

SPORTING.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the New York Post Office Saturday, April 11, 1863.

Officially Published in the Newspaper Having the Largest Circulation.

LADIES' LIST.

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B

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D

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[illegible]

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U

Usher Mrs Sophia

V

Van Riper Hester, Vaughan Kate, Vanlena Mrs Philip, Van Ness Mrs H L, Vanacan Eliza, Vaughan N, Verplanck Mrs S, Van Ness Mrs H L

W

[illegible]

Y

Young Sarah A, Yates M E, Your Bridget

Z

Ze pam ——

Gentlemen's List.

A

Abrams R, Adams J F, Allen W H, Allen Rev W S, Allen & White, Allen Darius, Allen H A, Allen Geo E, Allen Wm B, Allen J Lathrop, Allen Elbery S, Acton C Jr, Albree Nathan A, Alli Thomas, Anderson Robert S, Angus Henry R, Anderson Rev Jos'ph, Anderson J N, Angel W H, Andrews Harry, Aufenanger Fred'k, Austin Frederick, Armstrong Wm Hughes, Austin John W S, Armstrong Robt W, Austin Myron, Aubert U J, Auger J B, Austin Chas, Arnol James, Armstrong R D, Atha Andrew, Averill Col Frank J, Avery, Hilliard & Co, Ayre Alexander, Ashley Charles N

B–I

[illegible]

J

Jewett Stephen P, Jack James M, Jacob Abraham W, Jackaway Hosea, Jackson Henry, Jackson Jas C, Jr, James Thos, James Wm B, James L A, James F, head-dresses, Broadway, James Capt Samuel, Johnson Owen, Johnston David, carpenter, Johnson R L, Johnson, box 14, Johnston, care Ride Factory, Johnston Mordeci, Johnson D E, Sr, Broadway, Johnson Charles, Johnson S, Johnson J E, Johnson & Co, upholstery goods, Johnson & Fuller, Johnston James, Jones Capt Benj R, Jones Capt W P, Jones George F, Jones Jacob, Jones Prof Abner, music, Judson L B

K

Kenney Patrick, 25th st, Kelley John, Kendall Bros & Co, Kennedy B & Co, Kennedy Alexander, Kilbry Capt Chris topher, Kridle J or David Goldman, Knight John A, Kilbourne L H, Kindervather Ch, Knop Chas F, Kirtland David, Kissam Fred T, Kissam Wm W, Kortright Wm F, Knowles Wm, Felton st, Kanemund Herman, Kraetzer Ch T or F, Kabne K S, Kane Thomas, Kaufman I & Co, Kaufman August W, Kearney James, Kane K S, Kelley John, Gov Island, Kelly Wm, Kelley Thos, Kelly John, Kelley Deane, Kelsouth Jas, av D, Kiley Lawrence, State st, King Thos W, King Wm H, King Seaman, King Noah W, King Adelmom W

L

Lalor James, 1st av, Landerman Oliver, Latham Chas F, Lathrop Ford, Langstreth & Crane, Lane & Watson, Law Wolcott, La Valle Arthur, Lawrence Wm, Lawrence Jouns, Leavitt Waldron, Lacomb J J, Lee Phillip, Lee Thomas L, Lees J K, Leetch Capt Wm, Leigh Charles, Leonard J W & Co, Legatt Lewis H, Leslie James F, Stanton st, Leverton & Smith, Lewis H C, Lewis John, Lewis S W, Lewis R H, Manston House, Lewis George, Lichtenheim David, Lightstone S, Linsky Lieut Col C H J, Greene st, Lockwood Lionel, Lipman S, Littlefield J W, Little Samuel, Lockwood John, Loewenstein J H, Long Thomas, Loomis & Co, Loomis R H & Co, Loper F, Losee S W, Lovejoy John B, Low George, Lowry Wm J, Lloyd Jeremiah, Lucas Capt Augustus H, Lugny Leon, Lundberg G F, Lung J B, Lyon W S, Lyons John, Lynn Emanuel, Lynch Jeremiah

M

Mackinnon Thomas B, Macnab Wm, 6th av, Magaoran Owen, 2d st, Magher Daniel, Mahoney P, first mate, Mahan John, Marsland W, broker, Maine James F, Maist Edward W, Maloney Daniel, Maloney Michael, Mann R J, Mann Russel, Marder J L, Markham F C, Martin Wm S & Alfred, Martin Ira K, Martin John E, Martin C R, Martin Abr, Marsh B, Marsh Clement, Marsh James C, Marsh R H, Martin W R, Mattison Willard, Mayer & Bar, Mann J F A, Mathews Nathaniel, Mathers James F, Mathew William, Mandigh & Mohr, Mann Peter, Matthews R, May Edward, Mayer F, Metz August, Meigs Oliver O, Meloy Pat, Melville Herman, Merbe & Co, Merriam J N, Mayer Henry, Merrit & Foote, Merrill Palmer, Menzel John, Mettalone John Leo, Miles R, Migel S, Mills A & Co, Millikin George, Mills Henri E M'dD, Miller John G, Miller John, Miller N H, lm broker, Mitchell Dr B W, Mitchell Thomas, Mitchell Mart, Moore G A, Moore Steven J, Moore Warren F, Moon William, Mooney Michael, Montgomery S, Moody Mason, Moon Daniel, Chatham st, P O, Mooney J H, Moorland M C, Morstell Jno F, Morrell Edward, Morfit Prof C, Moran William, Moran James, Moran Charles, Morton J W, Morton Frank, Morris Theodore, Morris Jesse, Morrison Wm, Morris Alex, Morrill Chas, Moffat John & Co, Mott Wm B, Motson G T, Mountain J H, Mountfort Robert, Mowby Edwin, Mowen James, Mulford & Biddle, Muller Brothers, Mulrey John, Munroe George D, Murphy Thomas, Murphy Michael, Murphy M, Murphy Patrick, Murphy Wm, Murphy Jederson, Murry J G, Murray James, Murray John, Murray Thomas, Murtaugh Thomas, Meserole & Crane, Meer Henry, (coal merchant)

Mac

McAnulty James, McAlister & Co, McAvoy R P, McCan Andrew, McCall Patrick, McClean P, McCoy John, McCarthy Daniel, McCready David, McClelland Mathew V L, McCabe Thomas, McConnell Chas, McCollon Chas H, McElroy Samuel, McDermot Henry, McDonnel E, McDonald James, McDonald Geo, McDonald William, McIntyre Patrick, McDowell John, McGibbon Patrick, McFarlain ——, McGregor Duncan, McGauly Peter, McGrath John, McGuire Peter, McGuire James, McGuire D, McGuire ——, McDonough T F, McKennon Thos R, McKey J, McKinzie John, McKinzie William, McKinney Bold, McKetz Joseph, McSweeney C, McTar Daniel, McMartin & Aitkins, McMasters John A, McNulty Henry, McNab Wip, McSorley John A

N

Nangle Ezra, Nash H W, Nathan S, Nelson W H, Neidel John, Nevils Michael, Newell C M, Newman Thos, Newport Allison, Norton J H & Co, Newton John, Newton Ralph W, Nickerson Amos, Nickels Capt George, Nichols James A, Niles L H, Nott T G, Nolan James, Nyan H, Norris Thomas L, North W A & Co, Norton Gerrel, Nott Charles A C (coal), Noyes S M, Nottinger Jacob, Nutting A J, Nystrom N J

O

Ogden S B, Olney Edward, Olson Charles J, Oliver Nelson, Olmsted John H, Owens Michael, Osborn John, Orcutt Peter V, Orne Rev W H, Orgill Joseph L, Otis & Stork, Owen David, Owen Thomas Lord, O'Sullivan Wm, O'Brien Daniel, O'Brien Richard, O'Connor Thomas, O'Hara Peter, O'Hara R A Co, O'Leary Daniel, Bowery, O'Meale Peter S, O'Neil Thomas, O'Shea John Dennis

P

Palmer Alpheus, Palmer W F, Palmer A M, Palmer J, Parker Charles, Parker John R, Parker Francis, Park Capt Henry B, Park Capt H H, Paine Royal, Paine H M, Parmenter James, Parmlee Howard L, Parrish M O, Parker, Manson & Co, Parodi M, Parsons A T, Parsons P F, Parsons L D, Patterson Capt Geo W, Platou E P, Pratt, Lambert & Co, Pratt & Co, Payson Geo P, Payne J W, Pearson C C, Pearce, Jolie J Holton, Peck Dr G M, Pelton & McEwen, Pearsall & Wanger, Pearsall James W, Pollen Joseph, Phelps, Ontario & Co, Messrs, Pelletier C, Pellet Hezekiah, Pelrco C H, Percival Geo G, Perry F A, Perry James, Peterson Geo S, Peoples William, Perez Sl & Manuel Duer, Perrott A, Pettwanion Geo W, Pribladdin Z G, Pettingill Capt Jeremiah, Preston D & Co, Perrell Jno, Pellelone C J, Phillips, Water st, Phillips, Veab & Co, Prince Temple, Phillips Samuel H, Pierce Benj F, Pierce Edward, Prister Dr, Price L, Pinckney Maj, Plunkett Thos, Placy H H, Pfiojos E C, Pilkin H D, Pinkerton Eld R Y, Pissell R B, Pierson Frank W, Powell Jas W, Powell Thos H, Powers J B, Powers Thos, Power William, Porter John G, Porter Jas H, Porter Amos, Pepper John, Pomeroy Geo H, Porgell C M, Proll Capt Augustus, Poyenton W H, Post H A V, Pollard J Deville, Provost Johnathan, Paul Charles, Pluni H A Co, Pynchon E R, Purnell E L

Q

Quincy John, Quin Charles, Quin Hugh

R

Rawson D A Co, Ransom J H, Rand Wm H, Ramsey Robt, Rasor W H, Raymond John T, Rathbone John F, Rawdon Lathrop, Ray & Clemson, Raesher Frank, Reardon James D, Reeves Henry, Reese Harvey, Reimers M, Regan Michael, Rector W D L, Reed Michael, Reed Capt M, Reed Edward J, Ricley Edward, Rebel Buck, Reynolds H B, Reynolds John Wilson, Reynolds G N, Reynolds R W, Reynolds Heybert James, Reynolds Frank, Reynolds A N, Richardson G & A, Richardson Lmsand, Rice & Perrine, Rice F A, Riggs Joseph, Riblin Peter, Riddle Wm S, Ridgway S H, Riley John, Riley F M, Robb Alex, Jr, Roberts Geo C, Roberts G Ke, Robbins Richard N, Robbins Joshua C, Robertson James, Robertson S H, Robinson J T, Robinson Mayland, Robinson Geo, Robinson Saml, Roland August, Rogers Geo, Rolenburg G H, Rogers B Jno, Rogers John M, Rose Robert S, Ross Capt L R, Ross J Dewitt, Ross James, Ross Maurice, Ross & Butler, Romano E, Rowan A, Rosenberg Alex, Rosenbaum Li, Rower Henry, Root & Cady, Rhodes Bleiers, Rulls Nicholas, Runnion James, Rugel, Baird & Co, Ruggles Chas H, Russ Jacob, Rolen John, Rubles N

S

Spragne Dr J W, Sabel Andreas, Shackelford H A, Shalch S, Shallinger Jacob, Shaffner Frederick, Stanford John, Salisbury Saml S, Salisbury J A, Sallsbury C, Shaefer Louis, Shaffer Lederick, Shrader Geo, Small Capt W H, Stanch Saml D, Stanly Arthur, Shamquett Henrich, Samuel J, Shanley T F, Sanford & Morgan, Saustins S D Jose Maria, Stanley Henry, Samson A De W, Shattuck C W, Swarts E M, Slater John H, Slattery Thomas, Savage John H, Sayers Henry, Sawyer L J, Sauthack Jas H, Stratford Geo, Savage Jos L, Sparrow J C, Shay Thos, Sheehan John, Sheed Capt John, Sweetland A J, Steelman Andrew, Shreve Henry B, Seely O W, Speer John M, Sheehan Timothy, Jr, Shea C J, Shea Jeremiah, Sears H, Stebbins John W, Stern L & Co, Snell H T, Schenk Thomas, Sheffield Charles, Steinert Louis, Selden F C, Shelden James F, Spencer Andy, Selfred C H, Shelden N E, Sheppard Geo, Sheppard Daniel, Stephenson J D, Stewart Clark, Stewart T S, Stewart Jos B, Schermerhorn Prof J W, Stevens Major W H, Stewart David, Seymore Mathew, Seymour Thos, Sherwood Ransom W, Sherwood F T, Sherman Capt, Sherman Chas, Shorn James, Seward Chas H, Sheridan Patrick, Sheridan Michael, Stewart, Montague & Co, Sheran John, Shultz Peter, Stearns Capt A B, Stedman Capt Lloyd, Scherok & Augustus, Steenburg J, Shermers H M, Sturges Geo, Smith J W, Simons & Griswell, Schmidt W, Simons & Ratter, Simons S, Stillman G W, Stetson ——, care Watrous & Burke, Simpson Geo K, Stillwell Ellas, Steiger Anton, Steiger W Edwin, Simms Joseph, Simonson Danl D, Smith J, Smith Jacob, Smith James L, Smith John W, Smith Benjamin J, Smith August, Smith James, Smith H P & J H, Smith John T, Smith & Co, Smith Fred B, Smith S W, Smith Fred C, Smith & McManus, Smith P F & Fowler, Smith F, Smith Dr N A, Smith Al, Smith A J, Smith, Ross & Co, Smith Saul M, Smith Joseph, Shiter Col Jas A, Singleton W H, Sohn W, Stringfield Woodford, Snodgrass Wm, Scovill John J, Spohn Lorenz D, MD, Schroeder E A, Stoddard R H, Scoville John F, Scott John, Stone David, Short Patrick, Stone Capt Bartlett, Swan Michael, Sproul Beddeld P, Snow E A, Sproul Augustus, Stone Geo, Stronger Fred, Scott Joseph L, Scott G W & Co, Schotta Samuel, Scott Robt, Scott John K, Sullivan Peter, Schoenranch Chas, Sullivan Michael, Sturdy Bros, Sullivan James, Sullivan Mr, Sullivan James, Snyder, Williams & Co, Smyth Thos D, Schultze & Tailer, Shumway S

T

Taylor Wm & Co, Taylor John A, Taylor Andrew, Tailor Benj F, Tanco Nicholas, Tangi, Goddard & Co, Travers Augustus, Taylor R C, Tanner & Porter, Taylor Henry L, Tracy E, Tachman A, Taylor John W, Talbot N T, Taylor John D, Taylor A, Taylor Geo, Taylor Nath E, Trembeir & Cross, Trembly M W, Tressechtz J B, Tracy T R, Thibaudeau W L, Tremain Wm F, Thiving A H, Tripp T H, Tilton Wm L, Timly T E, Twine Wm, Thomas, Leach & Co, Thompson Rev B, Thomas Pratt, Thomas & Son, Thompson Henry, Thomas Hiram S, Thompson Chas, Thomas T A, M D, Thompson Clark W, Tomlinson Nath L, Todd G M, Tohill James, Thompson C K, Thomas A, Thompson W H, Towers Wm H, Toraller E, Toney E T, Toynor Thomas, Townsend E C, Tool Michael, Tracy Saml, Tromstine Abe, Turner Humphy, Tinley S & F, Tirkee S F, Thurston F F W, Tulbodge Mr, Tucker Hiram A, Truling P F, Tuttler E B, Thurber M L, Tucker John, Tyler & Headgast

V

Vaill Capt E E, Valentine A J & Bro, Vallet & Golden, Verth Frank, Vanhusen & Charles, Vanderbilt Jacob, Vosburgh Isaac, Virgo Wm G, Vaill Capt Edwd K, Van Ness & Brown, Van Benthuysen J E, Van Wagenen W H, Van Derhoof E W, Van Denberg M B, Van Nastrand H M, Van Densen Robt H, Van Derbeck Jacob, Van Dyke Richard, Van Allen John

W

Wallach C P, Wade F J, Wals Henry, Whalen Jacob, Wadsworth S W, Walker J A, Wagenen Jeptha A, Walker John S, Walsh Richard, Wallace James, Wade Geo, Walsh John, Walton R, Ward C O, Wardell Wm L, Ward John L, Warren & Ludden, Ward Capt J B, Ward Col Sam'l, Ward Chas O, Warren F D, Warren Timothy, Warren, Frasser & Co, Warren Frank, Warner Jaques, Warren John, Wardwell Wm L, Warner W H, Ward & Bros, Whatson Geo H, Watson N W, Waters Geo Gifford, Watson Alex, Washington Chas, Watson C, Waters Mr, Waterman Josiah, Watson W D, Wheeler & Clark, West & Brassdorf, Whill A Benj, Wells Lucius B, Welch O W, Wusher, Schoeler & Co, Well John, Webb Stephen H & Co, Wheelwright, Midge & Co, Wells Geo, Welch Robt D, Weed Joe E, Wheeler Chas H, Wheelwright Geo W, Wheeler A B & Co, Wessel Chas L, Weremine Joseph, West Andrew, Weyans Nic, West L H, Weston James A, Westervelt John S, Wilkins Thos, Welch H J, Wilke Wm, Wright H J, Wilcox W & Co, Wiley John, Wright B W, Wells Was B, Wilcox Wm & Co, Wilcox Nathaniel, Wright Chas L & Co, Wilkins Geo, Wight S W L, Wilson Joseph, Willis Wm, Wilson James, Williams Geo W, Williams David, Williams W H, Williams Capt Fred, Williams H P, Williams Francis, Williams & Lufbon, Williams A K, Wilson James D, Wilson Henry B, Wilson Theodore D, Wilson Joseph W, Wilson Thomas, Wilson Geo W, White John, White Robt, White Samuel, White Chas W, White C G, White P G, White E E, Whitebread R, Whiteford James, Wirmell Thos, Whitman Thos, Whitmarsh Henry, Winters Wm, Whitmore Wm, Witlock W H & Co, Winters Geo, Woodward E P, Woods Walter A, Wood Joseph R L, Woods Wm, Wood Bertrand, Woodman A, Woodworth C C, Wooley Jas, Woosley John G, Woodruff J O, Wolf Rudolph, Worth John Charles, Wyrne Pati, Wyckoff John S, Wynant D D, Wyckoff Henry

Y

Young O W, Young Geo, Yerston G, Young & Co, Young Jacob, Youmans T G

Z

Zeeliff J, Zingsh—, Ziegler & Smith, Zornl Samuel C, Zeesz Chas

Ships' Crews' Letters

Allies brig, George Dobson
Agnes ship, Calvin Harten
Bessah clipper bark, Capt W C Anderson
British Queen ship, Capt Thos Aylward
Constitution ship or steamer, Captain of
Clyde ship, Charles W Campbell
"David R Faust," Commanding officer of the Daniel schooner, Capt A V Beale
Gen McClellan steamer, A Frost
Harp of Rose Port brig, James English
Java ship, George W Hellman
Mary Rodgerson bark, Jas Anderson, carpenter
Morning Star, Wm Green
Russia bark, James Riddick
Woodbine bark, Wm Ellis, George Nieson, Capt James Wilson
Yufbedin bark, Anthony Williams
S H Talbert ship, James Rossiter
Clarence bark, Capt Thomas Jackson
Badama bark, George McPherson

Navy List

Brown Wm Robert, U S gunboat Keokuk
Broughton Andrew, U S frigate Sabine
Brown Geo, U S str Courrier
Bullay Acting Ass't Paymaster H J, U S str Quaker City
Clayton Master's Mate Wm D, school ship Savannah
Corse Henry, U S bark Restless
Cameron Frederick, U S frigate Colorado
Collins Edward, U S steamer Richmond
Cavens John, U S gunboat Union
Conway John, U S ship Quaker City
Clark Acting Ass't Paymaster Allen J
Du Bois Peter F, U S steam frigate Saranac
Duer Wm, U S str Quaker City
Foster Acting Lieut Amos R
Gallagher Hugh, U S steamer Western World
Gayley, W J, Water Witch
Hambleton Joseph, U S str Quaker City
Hanlon Timothy, U S str Minnesota
Jessup Robt, care Capt De Camp, U S steamer
Kent Wm, U S ship Colorado
Keith Israel, U S str San Jacinto
Loring Lyman, U S str Supply
Leach Surgeon, Thomas Walter
McIlvane H C, U S str San Jacinto
McNil Peter, str San Jacinto
McKnight Alexander, U S str Vermont
Nichols Lieut S W, U S str Roanoke
Power Wm, U S str South Carolina
Richardson Chief Engineer Thomas, steamship Labuan
San Martin John, U S str Quaker City or receiving ship North Carolina
Trow James U S str Lancer
Winship Paymaster, U S str Massachusetts

RECEIVING SHIP NORTH CAROLINA.

Appleton Charles, Allen Wm, Brown Wm D, [illegible], Larrabee Allen C, Lane S, Monroe James, McComb Wm, Moloney Patrick, Mann Dr W B, Middleton Robert S, Naughton Michael B, Osthalm Henry, Peden James, Parkerson Joseph, Parrow W, Quinn Wm, Rich Reuben, Spencer Henry, Toland Dan, Tucomb Robison, Walker L P, Wile George

French, Italian and Spanish Letters.

1a—Aroupll Madame, nee Meunier
1b—Alvares Rafael
2—Accitana Desiderio
3—Antonovich Antonio, clipper Ansi Padre Stefano
4—Binzome Docteur Joseph
5—Bruschi Isabella, 3d ave, adv Sigon Pronn Collina
6—Buetana Giacomo, West Broadway
7—Borain T, adv Gerere & Cie
8—Bellini Fernando
9—Bosro GioBatista, Baxter
10—Batello Agostino Matteo
11—Cabourlies Augustin
12—Conde Juan B
13—Caymaro Jose
14—Cordani Guiseppe
15—Costello ——
16—Corivar Carlos
17—Carolgnani Francisco
18—Canda Charles, Proprietaire
19—Clevedeat Celestial Gorase
20—Calafatovich Matteo
21—De Santon Jose, Ordoner Tenente de Nave, fragata Carmen
22—De Souza Antonio Christiano
23—Denisa Cini Antonio
24—Delanchamp C W
25—DeDios Depauron, Comte
26—De Hargues Hermanos
27—Del Santo, Cardiano de Brigato Nella Marina
28a—Escarona Paul & Comp
28b—Francovich Giovanni, Italiana barco Costantino
29—Ferrer F Alonzo
30—Ferrari Carmelo, de Professeur Tornero
31—Frecho Eugene
32—Guamaiple Nicole, a bord du P Cailiol
33—Gherblen Nicolo, Nave Cogenta Bingbelli
34a—Goporrah Masteo
34b—Heologand, Chardlo l'Agence commercial
35a—Marini M, Rivington st
35b—Morrisson R F
36a—Munoz y Castro
36b—Mauler Andreas
37—Mayall Francisco
38—Perez de Almeida, F D F
39—Perez Lucas
40—Pouyallet Charles
41—Porrosi (ou Parodi) Pietro Ambrosio
42—Pazea Pedro
43—Pacheco Jose Ramon
44—Provenzano Guiseppe
45—Paronesso Nicola adv Giovanni Bellantono
46—Ros Antonio Martinez
47a—Raymond Pierre, Cordonier
47b—Simonelly Pr, Baxter st
48—Soldaini Andre
49—Sanson D, Officer
50—Santana Pedro
50b—Santrillon Natural de Ferro
51—Serra Ramon, Navo Carmen
52—Vegas Manuel
53—Villavende Cirilo
54—Vuanni Tomes
55—Vallesone Giacomo, ship Giovanni
56—Vera Gelpio, naviro Lavoister

Army List.

Bender Chas P, formerly Capt 102d regt N Y V
Beaumont David, Sabinf
Botsford Col Allen H, 1st regt N Y V
Bonnell Jonathan N, formerly Blockading Squadron
Bode, 1st regt N J Vols
Bemis Wm, 16th infantry regt N Y A
Brown, band, Gov Island
Bell Chas W, Co F, 1st Italy 18th regt U S Inf
Byron Sergt G H, Gov Island
Briede 2d Lieut Aug, 3d N Y Vol Artg
Benedict Col Louis, 162d N Y Vols
Chester Col, late 101st regt N Y Vols
Champion Lieut Pearcea, N Y Irish Legion
Clark Samuel, Sherman's division 4th regt Co K, N H V
Clark Sergt James P, formerly hosp Wash
Crane Lieut Wm M, 102d N Y V
Cross G W, late Hosp Gov Island
Dunning Andw S, Co A, 7th N Y Arty
Denale Nehemiah, Co C, 5th inf USA, late Fort Colum
Daly Edward, 88th N Y V
Dennis Nehemiah, Co G, 5th Inf C A, late Fort Colum
Dickinson Capt W, 3d Inf A U S
Ellsworth Capt Wm L, AQM
Emerson Orange G, Co H, 2d regt U S S S
Edsell Sylvester, care Lieut Fisher, 5th U S Arty
Fagan Thos Owen, 1st regiment light infantry
Farmer Geo W, late Fort Columbus
Griffin Geo W, late Fairfax hospital
Golden Ira, 1st regt, 10 Co, N Y V
Hough Col R M, 121st Ill Vol
Hamilton Gen, U S A, of Texas
Hock Lieut Robt B, 3d Ira Harris cavalry
Herbert Major J Q, U S A
Hamilton Jas G, 15th regt Mass Vol
Hews John H, late Governor's Island Hospital
Johnson Jesse G, 1st regt N Y Sharpshooters
Lint John, Co A, 26th regt, Me Militia
Lahey Wm, late Camp Parole, Annapolis
Medlill John, 1st bat, Co C, 12th Infantry, U S A
McCann, Michael, Co I, late Camp Banks
Marcy Gen R B, Inspector General
Murphy Danl, 35th regt N Y Volunteers
McCormick Christopher, late Fort Columbus
Mirrow, Lieut John C
Metzger Geo, Co E, 7th regt N Y V
O'Connor Wm, Co A, care of Capt Fitzsimmons
Osborne Surgeon J Q, 42d N Y V
Post Rev G H, M D
Rogers Lieut H, 10th N Y V
Ryan Patrick, Co B, 22d regt
Ross Wm H, 161st regt N Y Vols
Sherman Paymaster Wm W
Salter George, 8th N Y Vol
Smith Assist Surgeon Jos S
Savage Lieut Col J W, A D C
Stebbins Henry, 4th regt Scott Life Guard
Taylor Brig Gen Alfred W, Seymour's brigade
Turney John B, Co G, 6th U S Cavalry
Usher Payin R G
Van Jalwich, R Officer Geo B, 12th N Y Vol Cavalry
Viveanna Henry, Co A, 17th N Y Artillery
Wright George, Milit Storekeeper
Wright Capt David F, Co B, 31st N Y Vols

Miscellaneous Letters.

Adams Manufacturing Co
Manuf'g of Sewing Machines
American Steel Pen Manufacturing Co
Atlantic Skirt Co
American Central Education Society
A B C Dying Office
Bone Dust Factory, foot 37th st
Brown Water Furnace Co
Care of Mister R L and A Stuart, 119 Chambers st
Christian Review
Correspondent (N Y) of the London Times
County Board, Madison av
Earnest Christian
Elizabeth Manufacturing Co, 233 Pearl st
College of Heraldry
Globe Express, Agt of the
Kaleon Ring Factory
Nic Nax Paper, Editor of the "Queen Month"
Pine and Palm, Editor of the
New World Wringing Machine Co
New York Chemical Manufacturing Co
Numismatic Society, Secretary of
Producer's Price Current
Trades Assembly, Corresponding sec
Woodworth's Chemical Compound, Manufacturers of
18 East 18th st, 1st house east ave —

ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR GREAT Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer Hansa, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer City of Washington, will close at this office on Saturday, the 11th day of April, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up town stations as follows, viz:—Stations A and B, 9:45 A. M.; C and D, 9:20 A. M.; E, 9:05 A. M.; F and G, 9 o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

THE BALL SEASON.

IRISH LADIES' PATRIOTIC FUND BALL,
IN AID OF THE DESTITUTE POOR IN IRELAND,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1863.
TICKET, ADMITTING A GENTLEMAN AND LADIES, FIVE DOLLARS.
For sale at Hall's music store, Broadway; at Dunnigan & Brothers, 599 Broadway; P. O'Shea's, B eecker street; at the Astor House, and all the principal hotels.

LADY PATRONESSES.

Mrs. General George B. McClellan, Mrs. Charles O'Conor, Mrs. Richard O'Gorman, Mrs. C. P. Daly, Mrs. John R. Brady, Mrs. Henry L. Hoguet, Mrs. John Bryan, Mrs. John McKeon, Mrs. James White, Mrs. W. R. Robinson, Mrs. John Savage, Mrs. P. M. Haverty, Mrs. Bryan Lawrence, Mrs. McDowell, Mrs. Richard Ternan, Mrs. Thomas Carroll, Mrs. H. W. Collender, Mrs. J. Byrne, Mrs. C. H. Birney, Mrs. J. O. Attridge, Mrs. J. Daggett Hunt, Mrs. Denis Quinn, Mrs. Col. Robert Nugent, Mrs. Col. James Bagley, Mrs. Gen. T. F. Meagher, Mrs. Charles M. Connolly, Mrs. John E. Develin, Mrs. Wm. Watson, Mrs. Joseph Stuart, Mrs. James B. Nicholson, Mrs. John E. White, Mrs. C. Dever, Mrs. W. R. Roberts, Mrs. P. J. Meehan, Mrs. Wm. Kennelly, Mrs. Connell, Mrs. Thomas Johnson, Mrs. A. Clarke, Mrs. J. Corboy, Mrs. P. J. Cozans, Mrs. George Duval, Mrs. P. Merrick, Mrs. Richard Dillon, Mrs. J. Daly, Mrs. P. O'Hanlon, Mrs. Terence Farley, Mrs. Arthur O'Donnell, Mrs. Edward Boyle, Mrs. James Lynch, Mrs. Michael J. O'Donnell.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Mayors of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken; the Judges of the respective Courts; the Heads of Departments, and the leading lawyers, merchants and physicians of those cities.

Grafulla's celebrated Band has been engaged, and the splendid Band of the North Carolina has been generously volunteered for the occasion.

Proceeds of tickets, contributions, &c., may be sent direct to the Treasurer of the fund,
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., 122 Broadway.

MILLINERY, &c.

MADAME LAWRENCE CHEVALIER, 28 WAVERLEY place, begs to inform the fashionable ladies of New York that she will open on Monday, the 6th of April, 1863, her first importation of the newest styles of Spring Bonnets from Paris, and that her splendid assortment is worthy of their attention.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION, 156 SEVENTH AVENUE. LADIES AND gentlemen will be astonished to see the prices F. HARRIS pays for Cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. We flatter ourselves of having been pronounced by a great many ladies and gentlemen that we pay 25 per cent more than at any other place in the city. We guarantee to pay the following prices:—For Silk Dresses, from $5 to $35; for Coats, $4 to $18; for Pants, $1 to $6. Please call on or address F. Harris, 156 Seventh avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

AT THE OLDEST STAND, 134 SEVENTH AVENUE. EZEKIELS guarantees to pay the following prices
1 from $8 to $40 for Silk Dresses, 1
3 from $5 to $25 for Coats, 3
4 from $1 50 to $7 for Pants. 4
Also, Calicoes, Delaines, Diamonds, and Jewelry, Camel Hair Shawls, Furniture, Carpets, Firearms, &c. A note by post punctually attended to by EZEKIELS, 134 Seventh av. Ladies attended to by Mrs. E. Remember 134. No connection with any other house.

A GREAT DEMAND.—$200,000 WORTH OF CAST OFF Clothing wanted, for New Orleans. Ladies and gentlemen having the above articles to dispose of the undersigned guarantees to pay the following prices:—From $10 to $45 for Silk Dresses, from $5 to $20 for Coats, from $2 to $7 for Pants; also, Carpets, Furniture. N. B.—The highest prices paid for old gold, silver, watches, diamonds, camel's hair Shawls, guns, pistols, musical instruments. Please call on or address J. ANHALT, 152 Seventh avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Ladies attended by Mrs Anhalt.

AT THE AGENT STORE, 212 SEVENTH AVENUE.—Received a large order from California and New Orleans to purchase Cast Off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. The following prices will be paid.—For Silk Dresses, $12 to $35; Coats, $10 to $20; Pants, $4 to $8. I guarantee to pay the full value for every article. Please call on, or address a note by post, T. ROSENBERG, 212 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Rosenberg. There you will be dealt with to your satisfaction.

AT 353 BOWERY.—H. ROSENTHAL, HAVING A GREAT desire to purchase a large quantity of cast of Wearing Apparel, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., by calling on or addressing him ladies and gentlemen can obtain the utmost value for each article. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal. Please remember, and try 353 Bowery, opposite Great Jones street.

ASTONISHING NEWS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, at 13 Third avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets.—You will find it to your advantage in disposing of your cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c., as we intend to pay 25 per cent more than any other place in the city. Call on or address H. Joseph, 13 Third avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Ladies attended by Mrs. Joseph.

AT THE NEW STORE, 114 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES and gentlemen are guaranteed to receive the highest price for each article of cast off Wearing Apparel, Furniture Carpets, &c., for the New Orleans market. Try and satisfy yourself. Please do not forget to call on or address C. MISH, 114 Third avenue, near Fourteenth street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

A GREAT QUANTITY OF CAST OFF CLOTHING, FURniture, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., wanted, for the Western and California markets. I pay as follows:—From $10 to $40 for Silk Dresses; Coats, from $10 to $20; Pantaloons, $2 to $6. Call on or address A. DUCAS, 218 Seventh avenue. It will be punctually attended to by Mr. and Mrs. D.

L. CASHBERG PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR Cast Off Clothing of ladies and gentlemen. Parties waited on at their dwellings by addressing L. Cashberg, 43 Twelfth street, 100 feet west of Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT EVERY ONE can depend on is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter. She tells the past, present and future of your life, and warns you of dangers, and brings success out of the most perilous undertakings. N. B.—Celebrated single charms. No. 133 Allen street, between Houston and Stanton, over the store. Ladies and gentlemen 50 cents each.

A BUSINESS CARD.—MADAME LEROY, THE GREAT Inspirational clairvoyant, gives information on all affairs of life, love and marriage; arranges business and gives lucky numbers. Interview, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Satisfaction guaranteed. 201 Raymond street, northeast corner of Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

CORA A. SEAMAN, INDEPENDENT CLAIRVOYANT, 161 West Twentieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, consults on all subjects, both medical and business, detects diseases, prescribes remedies and gives invaluable advice on all matters of life.

MRS. CORA DUVAL, INDEPENDENT CLAIRVOYANT, 150 East Nineteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, never fails to give correct information of lost property, absent or lost friends, lawsuits and matters and things in general. Mrs Duval completely surprises all who call on her, and can refer them to prominent parties in this city who have recovered lost property and friends by consulting her. Mrs. Duval challenges the world to produce her equal.

MADAME PAGE SUCCEEDS WHEN ALL OTHERS fail, to tell past, present and future; gives lucky numbers; tells age and name of future husband. No. 161 West Thirty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue. Ladies 25 cents, gentlemen 50 cents.

MADAME GLIFFORD—THE GREATEST LIVING American Clairvoyant, 107 Dean street, corner of Hoyt, Brooklyn, detects disease, prescribes remedies, finds absent friends, and communicates clairvoyantly with persons in the army. Life charts on destiny given by psychomancy. (Send red stamp for particulars). Hours from 9 till 6.

MADAME RAY IS THE BEST CLAIRVOYANT AND Astrologist in this city. She tells your very thoughts; gives lucky numbers, and causes speedy marriages. No. 200 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. Ladies, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD IS THE accomplished Madame BYRON, from Paris, who can be consulted with the strictest confidence on all affairs of life; restores drunken and unfaithful husbands; has a secret to make you beloved by your heart's idol, and brings together those long separated. Ladies 25 cents. Residence 30 Third avenue, above Twelfth street.

145 EIGHTH STREET, OPPOSITE CLINTON HALL.—Reliable and truthful information on business and all matters concerning affairs of life will be given by an Inspirational Medium, who has no superior, he having correctly predicted the present rebellion some years prior to its occurrence, and now will impart to all who may desire revelations of coming events, when this war will cease, and the future of our country. Hours for revelation from 1 till 4 P. M.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT and gifted Spanish lady, unveils the mysteries of futurity, love, marriage, absent friends, sickness; prescribes medicine for all diseases; tells lucky numbers, property lost or stolen.

POLITICAL.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—AT AN INFORMAL MEETING of the members of the society, held at Tammany Hall, on Monday evening, April 6, 1863, Andre Froment, Esq., was elected Chairman, and Gasper C. Childs Secretary.

On motion, the chairman was authorized to appoint a special committee of fifteen, to report a ticket for the support of the members at the approaching annual election, such report to be made at the meeting of the members to be held on Friday, the 17th inst.

In accordance with the above the following named gentlemen have been appointed a Committee on Nominations, and are requested to meet at Tammany Hall on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock:—

John Hardy, Moses D. Gale, George Smith, James M. Sweeny, Wilson Small, Wm. C. Webb, Wm. N. Brown, John T. Hoffman, Geo. W. McLean, Smith Ely, Jr., A. E. Pattison, James Gregory, Ralph Bogart, Anson Herrick, James D. Morgan.

By order of ANDRE FROMENT, Chairman.
GASPER C. CHILDS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE SIXTH AVENUE CHEAP STORE
We are selling everything in Small Wares, Trimmings, Ribbons, Velvets, Hosiery, Gloves, Linings, Brushes, Combs, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, &c.,
At fully 30 per cent under Broadway prices.
700 cases Straw Goods just received. Great bargains.
Milliners and Country Dealers supplied at less than jobbing prices. RONALDSON & MEARES,
Corner of Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
IMPORTED RICH SILK MANTILLAS FROM PARIS.
Also elegant Cassimere and Cloth Mantles, 25 per cent cheaper than any other house in the city.
ADOLPH'S NEW
Parisian Cloak and Mantilla Establishment,
Canal street, first Cloak Store west of Broadway, under the Brandreth House.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—REMOVAL.
As we are about removing both our stores, on May 1, to the spacious store 763 Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, one block from Stewart's, we beg to announce that, in order to reduce our very large stock before removal, we will, for the balance of the month, offer our entire stock at old prices.
GAYNOR,
635 Broadway, near Fourth street,
and 843 Broadway, near Union square.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS WANTED—AND A high price paid in cash for the same, or Diamond Jewelry given in exchange. Money to loan. Hours—9 till 10 and 2 till 3. B. W. PLUMB, Diamond Broker, 512 Broadway.

LONDON AND PARIS GOODS.—THE ONLY PLACE to procure Rubber Goods at first hands, is at our office, 91 Nassau street. Circulars sent gratis. MACKEY & CO.

POPULAR DRY GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES—AT wholesale, by TRACY, IRWIN & CO., 234 and 235 Broadway, between Park place and Barclay street.

TO HOLDERS OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.—ANY one desirous of exchanging staple domestic Goods for staple and fancy foreign do., will please address, with name, box 317 Post office.

TUCKER'S IMPORTED
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
BRIDESMAIDS' WREATHS,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
HOOP SKIRTS AND BONNET FRAMES.
No. 759 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING WISH to sell their Furniture at private sale, consisting of one Parlor Suit, in haircloth; large French Mirror, Carpet, Pictures, &c., all as good as new; will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Call at No. 90 Vandam street. No second hand dealers need appply.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Suits, made of selected material and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington street, between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston street stages pass close by.

ENAMELLED FURNITURE—ALL STYLES AND prices; also Chamber Suits, in walnut and chestnut. The best assortment in the city, wholesale and retail, at 277 Canal street. WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., BOUGHT FOR CASH.—Books, Pamphlets and Libraries bought for cash, at 123 Sixth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. A large stock of books always for sale.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR CASH AND A GOOD price given at No. 479 Third avenue, near Thirty-fourth street. All kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Pianos, Paintings, &c. All calls promptly attended to, or by note addressed Furniture, as above.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING.—The undersigned have their usual arrangements made for selling Household Furniture as usual; over thirty years' experience is a sufficient guarantee to owners requiring our services.
F. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork Harbor).—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON.........Saturday, April 11
CITY OF NEW YORK.........Saturday, April 18
GLASGOW.........Saturday, April 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—

FIRST CABIN	$80	STEERAGE	$30
Do. to London	85	Do. to London	34
Do. to Paris	95	Do. to Paris	40
Do. to Hamburg	90	Do. to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Walter Paton, Commander,
Will be despatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.		FROM NEW YORK.	
Saturday	April 18	Saturday	May 9
Tuesday	June 2	Tuesday	June 23

First Cabin, from............$95 to $135
Each berth, according to size, situation and accommodation of the State Rooms; all having the same privileges in the saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suits of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND BACK, IN THE FIRST CABIN ONLY, A FARE AND A HALF.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second Cabin—State Room berths, meals furnished at separate tables............$70
Third Cabin—Intermediate State Rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food............$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations............30
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 South street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
To sail on
THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock M.,
The A No. 1 British
STEAMSHIP
VICTORIA,
3,000 tons,
Captain HENRY HARRIS,
Will be despatched as above, from pier 42, foot of Canal street, North river.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First cabin............$75 | Steerage............$30
Payable in United States currency.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For passage apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
26 Broadway.
For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
54 South street, Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, Capt. H. J. Von Santen, commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, on
SATURDAY, APRIL 11, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—
For the first cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
The favorite first class and elegant iron mail steamship
BAVARIA,
E. MEIER, Commander,
Carrying the United States mail, sails from pier 21 North river, foot of Fulton street, positively on
SATURDAY, April 18,
And takes passengers for Hamburg, London, Havre, and Southampton, at the following rates:—
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold or its equivalent.
The Hammonia will succeed the Bavaria on May 2.
For passage apply to
KUNHARDT & CO., 45 Exchange place, or
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, 151 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE FIRST CLASS powerful steamship ISIS will sail on the 15th of April. Cabin passage, $80; second cabin, $40, payable in currency. For passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 40 Fulton street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF packets.—The ship COLUMBIA will sail punctually on Monday, April 13. For passage in cabin, second cabin or steerage, apply on board, foot of Beekman street, or to ROCHE BROS. & COFFEY, 69 South street.

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE, 86 South street.—Tapscott's favorite line of Liverpool packets sail every three days. X line of London packets sail every ten days. For passage to or from, at low rates, or drafts, payable in all parts of England or Ireland, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., 86 South street.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
OVER
NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
THE STEAMSHIP
AMERICA or ILLINOIS,
Will leave for GREYTOWN, to connect with Steamship MOSES TAYLOR,
AT NOON
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.
For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
177 West street, corner of Warren.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE FAST UNITED States mail steamship CONTINENTAL, C. P. Marshman, commander, will leave pier 13, N. R., on Saturday, April 11, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for New Orleans direct. Freight taken at reduced rates. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
TO SAIL ON
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, AT 3 P. M.
The A No. 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Captain George Corbett,
carrying the United States mail,
will sail as above,
from pier No. 14, foot of Cedar street, North river.
Price of passage (in current funds), $50.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, 26 Broadway,
or at
54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the Melita, and sail on or about the 6th day of May.
Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

NEW YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE of steamships to
HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. PERKINS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 37 North river (foot of Beach street) for HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The passenger accommodations upon this company's steamships are not excelled by those of any other steamers in the world.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

AUSTRALIA PIONEER LINE, CARRYING THE United States mail.—The A1 British clipper brigantine MARIA GAMBRILL, W. A. MacGill master, is now rapidly loading at pier 37 East river, and will sail for Melbourne direct positively on the 16th of April. Has superior accommodations for first and second cabin passengers at a low rate. For freight or passage apply to R. W. CAMERON, 85 Beaver street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
The side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. Barton, Commander,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
will leave pier No. 4 North river, on Wednesday, April 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New Orleans via Havana.
No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED BY PEOPLE'S LINE OF steamers to Albany.—HENDRIK HUDSON, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; ISAAC NEWTON, alternate evenings, at 6 o'clock, from foot of Cortlandt street. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points West. Freight taken at lowest rates.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—OR TO CHARTER FOR the season, a side wheel steamboat from 85 to 100 feet long. Address J. B., box 140 Herald office.

MEDICAL.

A POSITIVE CURE GUARANTEED TO EVERY LADY requiring special medical or surgical treatment, by CHARLES LUTZE, M. D. His new pathological principle is speedy and sure. Can be consulted in confidence at his private rooms, 614½ Broadway.

AT THE OLD STAND, CONSULTATIONS DAILY.—Dr. BARROW, author of "Human Frailty," 194 Bleecker street, four doors from Macdougal, N. Y.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK UNIversity (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately at his conveniently arranged suit of offices, 20 Centre street, between Chambers and Reade streets, having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place. A practice of thirty-four years, three of which have been in hospitals, entitles him to confidence. Sundays, from 11 A. M. to 12½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, MAY BE CONsulted on all diseases of a certain nature. 20 years exclusively devoted to those complaints enable him to warrant a cure in all cases. The victims of misplaced confidence in medical pretenders can call, with a certainty of being radically cured, or no pay.

DOCTOR JONES, AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, JUST returned from the seat of war, with testimonials of the highest character, may be consulted daily upon every disease incident to the human frame, at his office, 607 Broome street, during the hours of 9 to 2 and 3 to 8.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, 13 LAIGHT STREET, near Canal. All affections caused by mercury or disease are cured by him in half the usual time, and at half the usual charges.

IT IS REALLY STARTLING THAT SO MANY CONtinue to suffer, when relief may be so easily and cheaply furnished, by consulting Dr. WARD, 13 Laight street, near Canal, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, CAN BE consulted, as usual, at 162 Chambers street, or by letter, and medicine sent by mail.